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SOCIAL · JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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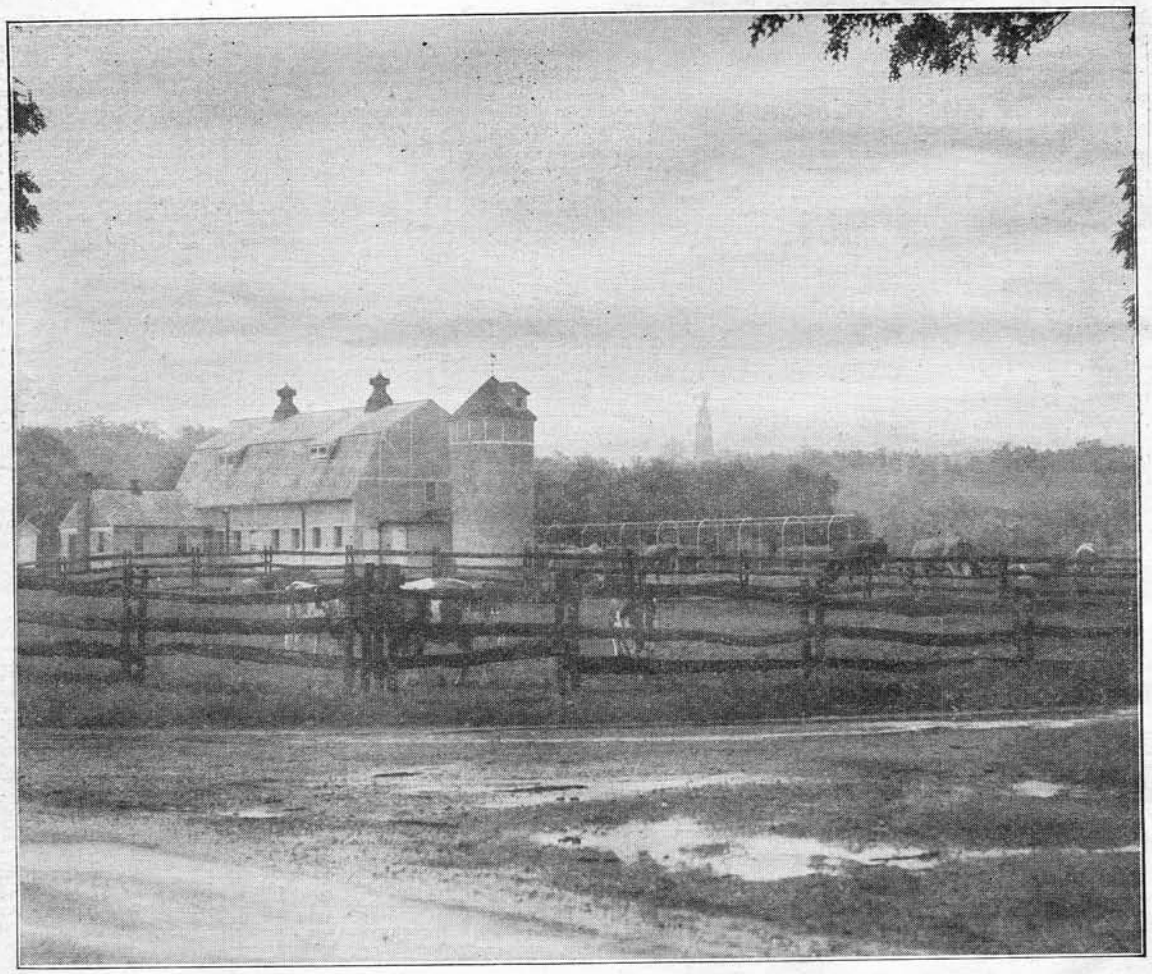
FARMERS' UNION HOLDS NATIONAL CONVENTION

(Story on page 3)



—Brown Photo.

Refinancing of the farm mortgage debt of America . . . cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer . . . a broadened base of taxation according to the capacity to pay . . . and a just, living annual wage for labor are principles of social justice embodied in the law program adopted by the National Farmers' Union convention just held in Des Moines, Iowa.

Announcing Big Social Justice Contest -- See Page 3

The People Speak . . . .

In the vacation absence of Father Coughlin this page, customarily devoted to his own personal message to readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, has been given over in turn to the readers for their own expression.

—Editor.

Americans Will Welcome Return

To the Editor:

My salute to Father Coughlin for his manly and characteristic open letter to the public and clergy. No finer exposition of a Christian stand was ever presented. Americans devoted to the preservation of our republic will welcome his return to the arena leading the forces of progress against those of subversion, and give thanks for this valiant soldier of the cross.

—Lambert Fairchild.

New York, N. Y.

Boy of 15 Recognizes Light

Dear Father Coughlin:

I am a boy 15 years old. I listen to your radio broadcasts every time I get a chance. The other night I felt sad when I heard that you were not going to continue your broadcasts. I agree with every one who says that you should continue. Every member of my family was a member of the National Union. Please carry on these broadcasts if possible, as I surely would miss hearing your talks. I just know that soon everyone will open their eyes to see the light which you are trying so hard to turn on.

—Anthony E. Maczis, Jr.

Baltimore, Md.

Follower Sees Challenge to Laity

To the Editor:

With thousands, I have been heartbroken since Father Coughlin made his farewell address. However, we must face facts and accept the challenge. . . .

The major role of the next chapter in the cause of social justice falls upon the Catholic members of the NUSJ. Will you accept the responsibility — or remain indifferent?

In most dioceses Catholics are well aware of the attitude of our local clergy toward Father Coughlin and his activities. For example, when Father spoke in Indianapolis in October, the pastor of but one church in the city had the courage to announce it from the pulpit.

His church is located in a poor foreign district, and he has a difficult time to raise funds to defray current expenses, but from this date that pastor of Holy Trinity church will receive my financial support, even though it is located far from my home and it will inconvenience me to attend.

—M. J. Leach.

Indianapolis, Ind.

More Eloquent Leader Missing

To Father Coughlin:

We who have anxiously waited and listened to you through those golden hours of radio are indeed heartbroken that you should leave us, but trust that you will be back with us again. If not, it will be another victory for communism.

You say that a more eloquent leader will rise up to inspire us. I doubt it. Millions will agree with me—even our enemies—that there shall never be another Father Coughlin.

Words fail to express our admiration for you who have carried on our battle almost alone.

We can never forget you, Father Coughlin, for keeping us out of the World Court, for the Soldier's Bonus, Frazier-Lemke fight, for your work against the money changers and want in the midst of plenty; while not once have any of the 16 principles been attacked. No wonder you were moved to tell us the story of Christ as He shed tears on a hillside overlooking Jerusalem, because the people of that city would not heed.

In the meantime, while you are enjoying a well-earned vacation, we would like to hear from those who tried to discredit you, to criticize communism—if they believe that we even have with us such an enemy.

Father, we cannot afford to lose you on the radio. Communism will have gripped us too much. That eloquent leader you have told us about isn't born just yet, and you are still the only one who passes the qualifications to carry on from where you left off.

—M. Quinn.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Look to the Motive

To the Editor:

Defeat is transient,
So too, praise—
Honor, empty.
In the final score
Only motive God will see,
And what we do
With what he gave.

—Irma A. Tracy.

Philadelphia, Pa.

A Short Note To Loyalists

To the Editor:

I am insisting that you allow me space in SOCIAL JUSTICE for a short note to my fellow members who have proven loyal to our cause.

Don't you think that it is time for us to make an effort to show our appreciation for all our beloved leader has given to us?

How shall we do it?

—R. W. Rogers.

Erlanger, Ky.

Tell Your Congressman

To the Editor:

I have read all issues of your valuable paper which contains more true knowledge and enlightenment on the many subjects that are so vital to the interests of the people as a whole, than one would get in reading a whole year's issues of our dailies. For the newspapers print only what they want the people to know, and place their own construction on the issues.

They would lead the readers to believe that the Frazier-Lemke refinance farm mortgage bill was inflation. I am happy to note that two of our Oregon Congressmen voted for the bill.

In 1928 we heard much about public works, old age insurance, the farmer and the "forgotten man." All we heard from that bunch of hasbeens in the campaign was "preserve the Constitution."

Since Father Coughlin came to our rescue, we have kept this country out of war, we have paid the soldiers' bonus, and forced the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Farm Mortgage Bill out of the pigeon hole for a defeat by votes on the floor.

We are beginning to learn that the voters can more safely express their will to their Congressmen and Senators than to "hogtie" them before election with a political promise.

—F. J. Mahoney.

Portland, Oregon.

Moscow Puts Hopes in America

To the Editor:

Already the federal government owns very large percentages of private banks throughout the nation. A movement is now on foot to completely nationalize the American banking system. When, as and if this is accomplished then the international politicians will have gone the whole distance in acquiring the monopoly of money and its twin brother, credit. Already, they practically possess this monopoly, through the control now in the hands of the government.

I shall be greatly surprised if we shall not witness presently the first steps lending toward the abolition of the freedom of the press and free speech. Without this monopoly of language, the "New Deal" and Communism can not survive eventually, although it should possess every evidence of wealth, real and personal including the very ownership of all the persons living within the confines of the United States itself.

I am not a Catholic, but I enlist myself under the banner of the Pope in his war against Communism, and I agree with him that for this conflict, the World is the Battlefield. I feel that the fight against the Marxians is progressing favorably in continental Europe. It is in America that the hopes of Moscow lie.

—Eugene C. Pomeroy.

Hopewell, N. J.

"A House Divided"

A Layman Pleads for Solidarity

To the Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE:

For 10 years prior to 1936, Father Coughlin was revered and honored in the hearts of the poor, through the miracle of the radio. Like his Divine Master, he restated to an almost pagan world that eternal truth was the only thing of importance and that without it men are enmeshed in a labyrinth of error and are slaves and dupes of special interests and of their satellites. And again, like the Master, he informed the masses that they did not have to submit to this slavery, unless they so desired, because they had immortal souls and were born free.

The texts and material employed by Father Coughlin were not creatures of his own imagination, but were the official teachings of his own great church, concentrated principally in famous encyclicals by Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI.

These documents were ordered read in every Catholic church throughout the world, to the end that the masses would be thoroughly acquainted with their contents. Thus the clergy were charged not only with the duty of teaching the great moral truths from the pulpit, but more especially were to interest themselves in every social problem that affected the lives of their parishioners. Knowledge of these principles was to save the world from the godless philosophy of an industrial age.

Fr. Coughlin Filled Neglected Task

It is a notorious fact, however, that not only are the masses unacquainted with these saving truths, but that the clergy themselves, for a large part, have little practical knowledge thereof. Furthermore, Bishop Michael James Gallagher, of Detroit, intimated recently in a press interview, that the command of the Popes has not been complied with, for, he said, if the clergy in Spain for the past 40 or 50 years, had taught the people what Father Coughlin is trying to teach the people of this country, they (the clergy) would not be so odious there today. It is these social truths, so neglected by the general clergy, that Father Coughlin, almost single-handedly, has so ably popularized for the past 10 years—and not alone in the minds of Catholics, but of Protestant, Jew and Gentile.

Like his Divine Master, as long as Father Coughlin taught the great moral truths he was listened to with devout attention. But again, like the Master, when he placed his finger, so to speak, on specific ills, the "money racket" and its racketeers, he must be gotten rid of by hook or by crook, or silenced, or discredited before the eyes of those who were his attentive pupils. **It is a matter of history that the Saviour could never have been delivered up to the Roman judge were it not for the betrayal of His own priests, who were the leaders and teachers of the masses.**

Plot to Discredit Social Teacher

History has repeated. The money changers, fearful of losing control of their racket, enlisted the services of some Catholic leaders. They did not dare attack the teachings but joined the rabble and cast all kinds of vituperation on his person—"he is a British spy! — a Klu Kluxer," etc., etc. And, finally, observing that personal attack was not bearing fruit and there was danger of social justice actually being established, the money issue must be attacked.

Msgr. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic University of Washington, over a national radio hook-up, sent out the astounding information that **"Father Coughlin was 90 per cent wrong in his money theory."** It must be admitted that **this monsignor hit a stunning blow to the NUSJ, not because of the truth of his statements, but because of the reverence the masses have for the "the Cloth."**

This division in leadership is the more regretable in view of the diabolical effects of Communism in Catholic countries. Steps are being taken by the clergy and laity in the United States to erect a seminary at San Antonio, Texas, **for the training of young priests for Mexico!** These volunteers will be given to understand that in all probability, they are facing certain death in a hostile mission field.

It Must Not Happen Here

These soldiers will find in Mexico conditions spoken of by Father Coughlin. They will find that the children are taught hymns of hatred and denial of the God who made them, that their tender souls are ruined by the practice of the grossest immorality in the class room!

Another famous clergyman, an author, an educator, an editor, stated recently in Detroit that were it not for Father Coughlin and the NUSJ, there would be **2-million more Communists in the United States.**

But when Father Coughlin was "dead," he, like the Master, did not stay buried. He arose and implored his persecutors to unite in behalf of their country and its free institutions. He is needed today more than ever to close the ranks against the enemy, lest what is now raging in Catholic Spain may happen here.

—Jerry C. Casey.

Detroit, Mich.

Praise for Paper

To the Editor:

Permit me to take the liberty of commending you for the splendid work you are rendering in behalf of the common people of this nation. In spite of the misrepresentative statements by press and politicians, I am firmly convinced that your efforts for the promotion of SOCIAL JUSTICE are gaining in momentum every day.

—S. M.

Weston, Ohio.

Encouragement From Ireland

Dear Father Coughlin:

I am sending to you some copies of "Irish Press" containing an address by Mr. E. de Valera, president of the Irish Free State, in which he outlines the new constitution.

He also surveys the national and economic problem since and before he and his government were elected to office. In reading that speech you will see that when he founded that organization 11 years ago, conditions were very different from the present.

Today Eamonn de Valera is the cherished leader of the Irish people, has always stood up boldly for their cause and rights, a complete independence of Ireland and the right to regulate their own affairs.

For the past couple of months, Father, I have been hearing much of you and your great work for your country and people, many of whom are great friends and lovers of Ireland. I have received a number of copies of your paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, sent to me by an uncle in Cleveland.

Eamonn de Valera, like you, Father, strove for 10 years before he could gain the confidence of the majority of the Irish people, but in the end the people saw that they were wrong, and justice then prevailed. Today he is loved by all.

I hope the day is not far distant when the people of your great nation will see and understand.

—Michael Newport, Jr.

Co. Wexford, Ireland.

We Who Stood by Are Still Loyal

To the Editor:

Being raised a Protestant, a Lutheran in faith, I cling to the belief that all men in all walks of life worshipping the same God and Jesus Christ, should unite as friends. We are using the same road, but not the same train.

In my study during my younger days, and in my study and experience in life today, I must admit that I cannot swallow seeing in print or hearing things injuring the name of Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. I cannot sit idly by in silence, noticing such things. And to his colleagues of the same faith I must issue a strong warning as well as to some of my own.

"Do you not see the writing on the wall?" When three big dictators in Europe join hands against us English-speaking people, when their atheistic teachings exchange our Christian churches for some other form and aims, our Christian ministers will be looking for some occupation of an entirely different nature.

Father Coughlin is a true Christian minister of the gospel. How many of them have we? He deserves the encouragement and admiration of every true, honest, sincere Christian today, regardless of their faith. We who stood by him will still be with him.

—Mrs. M. Olson.

Harris, Minn.

Farmers' Union Replaces Kennedy

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

THE recent revival of hope that France and other foreign nations are anxious to resume payments on their long-repudiated debts to the United States has two signficant aspects.

First, regardless of their motives, these tardy debtors should be given all the moral encouragement possible to resume payment. However long delayed, the honoring of legal obligations should bolster the confidence between nations. Lack of trust among governments, even though justified, is a barrier to international trade and the international harmony which is a prerequisite for any hopeful program of peace.

Furthermore, the payment of European debts, even though scaled down, will proportionately reduce the rising tax burden on our citizens, simplify the balancing of the national budget and bolster the government's credit.

But as citizens interested in the future prosperity and welfare of our country, we should not be deceived by the preliminary gesturing of France which is at present receiving so much considerate publicity in the American press.

If France and other defaulting European governments, at this late date, are anxious about their dalliance in meeting contracted promises, it is because new domestic problems and new foreign hazards are hastening the day when they will need new, colossal loans—if they can get them.

* * *

The American counterpart to the new European need of credit is the need felt by American investment bankers for the rich commissions to be earned in handling American loans to foreign governments.

The alliance between European nations impoverished by the aftermath of the World War, and the uncalculated expenditures of the last few years in preparation for the next war—and American investment bankers, made hungry by eight very lean years, is a formidable threat to the American taxpayer.

A gesture-payment by France, preceded by plenty of publicity, might conceivably fulfill the requirements of the Johnson Act, and again open the flood-gates of American credit to all European nations

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Readers Form Social Justice Study Clubs

Complying with the action of Father Coughlin and the board of trustees of the National Union for Social Justice, members of units have obediently suspended activity and state offices promptly closed.

Individual zeal for a Christian program of social justice in America, however, has refused to go to sleep.

As members of the National Union they have completely ceased to function; as individuals hundreds of thousands are forming social justice study clubs or merely neighborhood social groups to retain the fine friendships formed or the interest in social justice which their following of Father Coughlin in other days inspired.

Have Obeyed Orders

In every instance that has come to the attention of SOCIAL JUSTICE there has been scrupulous compliance with rule 6 of Father Coughlin's "Instructions to Members of the National Union," as printed on page 3 of the November 23rd issue. We repeat it here:

> "There will be no expression from any individual of the National Union, or from any former officer of the National Union on matters politic. If any expression is given, it must be forthcoming **from an individual insofar as he is in individual and not insofar as he is a member of the National Union."**

Social Justice study clubs are the creation of individuals and therefore free from any guidance or direction from the "non-existent" National Union. These groups, as reported from time to time to this publication, are widely at variance in their organizations and methods, but this is completely up to them. We cannot, as so often requested (perhaps out of old habit), give directions or anything that looks like orders.

We can—and will—encourage every individual enthusiasm for social justice in a world that daily needs its study. The observer is impressed more than anything else by the apparent unanimity with which these isolated individuals from one end of America to the other bestirred themselves to form these study groups and carry on in their own way as free individuals.

Study Social Justice

The experience of one unit is largely repeated by another. Under a variety of names these individuals are continuing their distribution of the newspaper SOCIAL JUSTICE. Some have undertaken to compile a library of all editions of this newspaper. Others are adding to this copies of Father Coughlin's book, **"Money: Questions and Answers"**; copies of the papal encyclicals **"Rerum Novarum"** and **"Quadragesimo Anno"** and compilations of Father Coughlin's broadcasts on social justice.

Quite naturally, social affairs and purely local interests are taking precedence over the heavy subjects to which the National Union was confined.

With this individual freedom there goes an unavoidable danger of these people being absorbed by political "interests". But that, again, **is up to these individuals.** As individuals, no one can dictate their free activity.

In some instances it has come to our attention that former members of the National Union are now operating as political clubs of one denomination or another. But in each case so far investi-

(Continued on Page 6)

"Know Social Justice"

A Question and Answer Contest, Reviewing the Principles Advocated by Father Coughlin, and Appearing in These Columns During the Past Year, will Begin in SOCIAL JUSTICE December 21.

The mission of SOCIAL JUSTICE, as a publication, is more pressing today than ever before. With Europe trembling on the brink of a possible war test between fascism and communism—with the fangs of radicalism sinking deeper and still deeper into the youth of the United States—SOCIAL JUSTICE continues with ever-increasing influence to inculcate its message of equity and fair-dealing among human beings.

SOCIAL JUSTICE calls for decency among the various classes of humanity in our country. It admits rightful ownership of material wealth by the rich (so long as such wealth is controlled for the good of social order), but it decries such inequality in world possession as lowers men, women and children to the level of serfs.

The success of social justice as a system of economic philosophy depends upon EDUCATION. Not only must every reader of this weekly review educate himself or herself, but there must be a spreading of social justice thought to others.

It is a social DUTY for every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE thoroughly to learn the tenets of Father Coughlin as set out in SOCIAL JUSTICE. It is the duty of every person who believes in those tenets to enlighten others—to spread this "gospel" of honesty and fairness in human relations.

It is for the purpose of bringing about this great objective that within the next three weeks SOCIAL JUSTICE will launch perhaps the greatest campaign of social education ever undertaken in the United States.

In the Christmas issue, a great "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" educational contest will open. It will run for six months and will, we hope, be an entertaining as well as educating feature.

The "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest will consist of 50 pictures, two appearing each week for 25 weeks. Each picture will contain a question directly dealing with the social and economic principles as laid down by Father Coughlin over the radio and in this paper.

Every one of these 50 questions will be already familiar to every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The answers to them are well known to all who have followed our great leader in his many pronouncements.

Prizes for the best and most appropriate answers to the questions will total $7,000. They will be won by 363 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE—and any person among our many readers can win.

The principal purpose of this nationwide campaign is twofold.

First, it is aimed at the self-education of readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE in the broad principles of a great economic and social creed.

Secondly, it is calculated to spread the influence of this weekly by increasing its circulation so that the program of social justice may be made known to an ever-increasing number of Americans.

You will like the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest. It will stir your mind to new alertness. It will give you a keener insight into the things for which Father Coughlin has been fighting.

And—it will afford you an opportunity to strike for a tidy piece of the "material things" of life in the form of a substantial cash prize.

So, do not miss a careful reading of the issue of December 21.

Further details of "Social Justice Contest" plans will appear in these columns next week.

Ouster Plot Is a Surprise To Delegates

SOCIAL JUSTICE presents herewith its own staff correspondent's story of the 32nd annual convention of the National Farmers' Union, held November 17 and 18 at Des Moines, Iowa.

By the Farm Editor

The Farmers' Union, as it is commonly known, is the one genuine organization of "farmers only". It has local units in 37 states. The Farmers' Union is recognized as the outstanding farm group, championing the cause of justice for agriculture and justice for all who work. This has been especially true during the last six years under the leadership of the late president, John A. Simpson, his successor, E. H. Everson, and National Secretary Edward E. Kennedy.

President E. H. Everson of South Dakota was re-elected unanimously. John Vesecki of Kansas was also unanimously elected as the new vice president. J. M. Graves of Oklahoma received 56½ votes for the secretaryship against 50½ for Edward E. Kennedy. The national board is composed of Joe Plummer of Colorado, Geo. A. Nelson of Wisconsin and W. C. Irby of Alabama (who were re-elected) and two new members, H. G. Keeney of Nebraska and C. C. Talbott of North Dakota.

Members Stunned At Kennedy Vote

The retirement of Edward Kennedy from the post of national secretary came as a surprise to Farmers' Union members all over the United States, as well as to the many friends who have come to know and respect him during his years of service in the Farmers' Union. To any casual observer, who mingled with the crowd, it was a puzzle why Kennedy should be retired at this time when legislation that would guarantee farmers the cost of production seems to be so close.

It was no longer a puzzle when one found that **lack of ability or disloyalty to his employment was not even hinted at**, but that a situation had arisen within the Farmers' Union where departments of government, by placing state union leaders on government payrolls — ostensibly for the purpose of exercising control over the activities and policies of the organization — were organized at this convention for the one purpose—**to get rid of Kennedy!**

Some of these government payrollers were delegates. Their evident objective was **to soften and suppress the** activities of the union for real **remedial farm legislation** and to soften and suppress the op-

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

A Good Captain Cashiered

THE world is full of ingratitude, but that does not make ingratitude a bit the easier to understand.

The recent Farmers' Union convention voted Edward E. Kennedy out of office as its National Secretary.

If ever a man served a cause with his whole heart, with rare intelligence, with courage and honesty, that man was Ed Kennedy; that cause was the program of the Farmers' Union—and in a larger sense the general welfare of the American farmer.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has watched Ed Kennedy at work over a long period—in Washington and out among the "dirt" farmers.

We know that, as Secretary of the Farmers' Union, he commanded respect wherever he went, and everywhere broadened the understanding and deepened the respect of others for his organization.

Even the enemies he made in the relentless pursuit of his duty to his organization and its ideals—when they were honest—praised him for his abilities and his achievements.

Why he, of all the officers, should be set down—in a sense discredited—is just one of those things for which there is no reasonable explanation. We have a feeling that the sentiment of the rank and file of the Farmers' Union was not reflected in the close vote of the delegates which ousted from office this good and great farm leader.

Edward Kennedy was incorruptible in a field where venality, self-service and double-crossing is so common as to be almost an identifying mark of the nine out of ten.

He was always completely informed on national affairs; always scrupulously exact and tirelessly diligent in carrying out duties which could have been performed in a slipshod, half-hearted manner—and no one (certainly not the farmer who pays the dues and foots the bills) would be the wiser.

Edward Kennedy was the spearhead, the spirit and the brain of the attack on Congress which brought the Frazier-Lemke bill to the floor of the House of Representatives, in the face of all the powers of money and politics that could be marshaled against it.

If Mr. Kennedy had served the bankers, the utilities or any vested interest with half the devotion, and one-quarter of the success, which marked his service of the down-trodden, debt-sick farmer, he would have been signally honored and handsomely rewarded.

There—if the disgruntled farmer or laborer wants it in a paragraph—is the reason why the interests of "the interests" are invariably sustained, why the interests of the forgotten man are unfailingly forgotten.

Mr. Kennedy was hand-picked by the late John Simpson, the greatest leader the American farmer has ever known. He was selected and advanced because one good and intelligent man instinctively knows another.

It is, therefore, a pleasure and a duty for SOCIAL JUSTICE to pay a tribute of respect and admiration to Mr. Kennedy. We complacently expect that his powerful personal influence will continue to benefit his fellow-farmers and his country.

And we know that the men and women who have met him personally and who have worked with him intimately will stand by him in this bitter, if passing, moment of defeat.

To Corral the Golden Calf

WHETHER the American taxpayer knows it or not, he has just invested $600,000 in a corral—a corral for the modernly colossal Golden Calf.

At Fort Knox, hidden away in the mountains of Kentucky, our government has built an impregnable citadel to guard our $10-billion hoard of gold.

William Jennings Bryan, years ago, foretold the woes that the gold standard would bring to this nation and its people. He pictured us as crucified on a "Cross of Gold."

Bryan's masterful oration was scoffed at by a majority of people. They considered Bryan a "money fanatic" and evaluated his utterances on the injustices of our money and banking system as perfervid ravings.

Those who, without reflection, think the same today have probably never considered that by going off the gold standard in an effort to put the country back on its feet, President Roosevelt was following the Great Commoner's counsel from beyond the grave.

The 26-million Americans who voted for the president must now believe that he was right in following Bryan's advice. They must feel that going off the gold standard was a causal force in what they call the return of prosperity.

Why then the Fort Knox mausoleum for our treasure of treasures? Why the location 600 miles from the nearest costal point? Why the reinforced concrete walls, impervious to any weapon or explosive known to man? Why the electrified steel barriers? Why the stainless steel gates that give off poison gas under the heat of an acetylene torch? Why?

Is it possible that those who direct our financial and monetary affairs are planning to enter agreements with foreign nations to stabilize currencies at the risk of again nailing us to a "Cross of Gold"?

Or is it merely that the guardians of our welfare have good reason to fear a military assault on our treasury vaults by enemies from without or from within?

The former thought is abhorrent. Gold has been repudiated, in crisis after crisis, as an adequate and sufficiently elastic basic money. The present administration is on record to that effect.

The latter thought, then, must be the fact; and what a train of consideration that brings up!

As a nation, we have identified success, culture, comfort, power—all that the heart of man ever yearned for—with money. To us, as a nation, the be all and the end was gold.

In our mad mechanical proficiency we amassed the greatest mountain of gold gathered under one sovereignty in the long ages of history!

The great and lesser powers of the world, gold-impoverished, are, without exception, envious of our metallic wealth. That constitutes an ever-present hazard of war—regardless of the ideals or wishes of the people.

The unbalance of the world-distribution of gold (under the present laws of international exchange) render it virtually impossible for many nations, formerly fertile markets for our export trade, to do business with us.

Our monopoly of gold is at the root of the foreign debt problem, the satisfactory solution of which would ease the burden of taxation on our people by hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

Evidently gold is our cross and we must bear it. **The horns of the world's dilemma are made of gold. The curse of Moses on the Golden Calf still has the sanction of the God of destiny.**

Gold, Wheat --and Blood!

To the Editor:

"Capital should control labor by controlling wages. Slavery may well be abolished so that labor can be controlled by capital with freedom from responsibility for the laborers! Capitalists will see to it that war debts will place them in control of the 'volume of money.'" So declared the Hazzard Circular from London during the Civil War (SOCIAL JUSTICE, November 9, 1936). International bankers look the same way today.

Gold, but not without wheat and blood!

When President Wilson was parading infantile psychology before French audiences and had among his listeners certain competent scholars who boasted of having mastered scholastic philosophy and theology, only to throw both overboard with the wrecking of their faith through crises which they termed "biological"—the "Tiger" named Clemenceau was asked why the American president was allowed to talk so much.

"Why?" he retorted. "Why not? WE NEED GOLD, WHEAT AND BLOOD. Sacre! Give him the stage. LET HIM TALK ALL HE WANTS. THEN HE'LL SUPPLY US WITH ALL THREE."

During the armistice, somewhat later, in 1918, I was traveling in Rome with a prominent international leader and cultured French thinker. "If the war terminates now," said the savant, "it is a distinctively German victory and France will never be reconciled to that. It will have to be all fought over again within 20 years." The 20 years are not quite ended. Let America look out for the GOLD or it will forfeit also much WHEAT AND BLOOD!

* * *

I soon visited a monastery at Leghorn in Italy. Much of the structure had been confiscated from its lawful owners. At dinner the refectory resounded with uncertain compliments about Wilsonianism and democracy. A door was opened and across the corridor I read a public sign announcing that in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Anarchists were to hold a regular meeting.

"Anarchists?" exclaimed I.

"Yes. They're organized here at Leghorn," I was told. "So are the God-haters and others, mostly anti-clericals whose avowed purpose is to throttle religion and create all difficulties possible to prevent church-building and everything that faith stands for. It is this conglomerate population of ours that cheers America and the Americans. But nobility is forced to pause. It is perplexed. Please tell us: When Wilson says 'make the world safe for democracy,' WHAT KIND OF DEMOCRACY DOES HE MEAN?"

* * *

At the turning of the century, Pope Leo XIII foretold a universal social upheaval as imminent. A social upheaval—the kind which in the past required a hundred years to get into, another hundred years to pass through, and a third hundred years to get out of—only much worse in intensity than any precedent. The first world war was one of the lighter transient symptoms—perhaps!!!

Social justice without godliness is a tower built on sand, if indeed it can be built at all. Nevertheless it must be proclaimed, if only as a dictate of rational soundness and philosophy.

—Verax of Triplevee, U. S. A.

I Know Three Germanies - - - By Veritas

I KNOW three Germanies—the Germany of my youth, of my student days; the Germany of my newspaper life, the Germany of Hindenburg, Stressemann and Bruning; and, finally, the Germany of today, the Germany of the Fuehrer, Hitler.

My memory goes back to the first Germany with recollection of old friendships, of three years at Heidelberg, beautiful years of life, when I had occasion to admire and love the Germany of Schiller and Goethe, the poetry of old German family life and Gemuethlichkeit! At that time, Germany was not yet the human armory of later days: army and navy naturally were the pride of old Germania, but science and industry were also at their blooming zenith.

For the second Germany, the defeated Germany, I had and still have as a newspaperman who lived in Berlin over three years, all the sympathies due to a valiant race. Hindenburg, Stresseman, Bruning, even the weakling Von Papen-Schleider, did their best to keep the German Republic at peace. There was no hymn of revenge, of hate, during those years: in a word of slang, Germany was "taking her medicine."

There was Locarno, then Lugano, all additions to Versailles. There was the genius of a Stresseman, his diplomacy, to get from the Allies what he could get in a peaceful way. There was the great figure of Hindenburg, the idol of the German Empire, now accepting and keeping his oath of fidelity to the new republican regime. There was the great diplomacy of Bruning trying to build up the financial structure of a nation practically bankrupt.

Germany Looking For a Messiah

It was the Germany of 1932 re-electing to the presidency Hindenburg, now an old man, worn out by age and worries. But it was also a Germany sick and tired of suffering, a Germany looking for a Messiah.

Who indirectly brought this Messiah to old Germania?

"Veritas" means truth, and nobody (if impartial) will deny that **Hitler would still be today an Austrian corporal, if Lloyd George and Clemenceau had not imposed on our Wilson the infamous Treaty of Versailles.**

You cannot make out of a nation 50 millions of slaves. You cannot impose on three future generations the burden fixed by the Versailles Treaty! And Hitler, seizing the opportunity which gave Mussolini the famous "Marcia di Roma," was called in 1933 by the same Hindenburg, who disliked him, to the chancellorship of the republic.

Here in America we know Hitler, due to the Jewish propaganda, as the Nero of our century. I will discuss Hitler's anti-semiticism in my next article for SOCIAL JUSTICE and in my impartiality I will discuss it at large. The very fact that my name was connected with the so-called Dreyfusards (I was at the time of the Dreyfus affair a cub reporter at the Parisian "Aurore," the newspaper in which Zola published his famous letter "J'accuse" in defense of Dreyfus) will testify to the fact that I am not an anti-semitic, but always for the truth.

Leaving, therefore, the anti-semitic question until next week, let me say that Hitler, today one of the leading personalities of the world, is in his private life to be admired, a real puritan. He has made of Germany the defeated, a new, united, great nation. He has brought back to his fatherland the pride of industrial achievements, and scientific improvements.

Does he want war, revenge, or is he just bluffing and getting what he wants with bluff?

The Saar Valley is now once again Germain domain. He has forgotten Versailles and Locarno, and rebuilt a powerful army and navy. Now he wants back German colonies, and do not be surprised if England, for the sake of peace, returns some to the German Republic.

But what I admire in Hitler is his stand against communism! SOCIAL JUSTICE, Father Coughlin's powerful organ of public opinion, certainly will agree that Hitler is today the European champion, the bitterest foe of communism, the destroyer of peace and civilization.

Hitler Restorer Of Fatherland

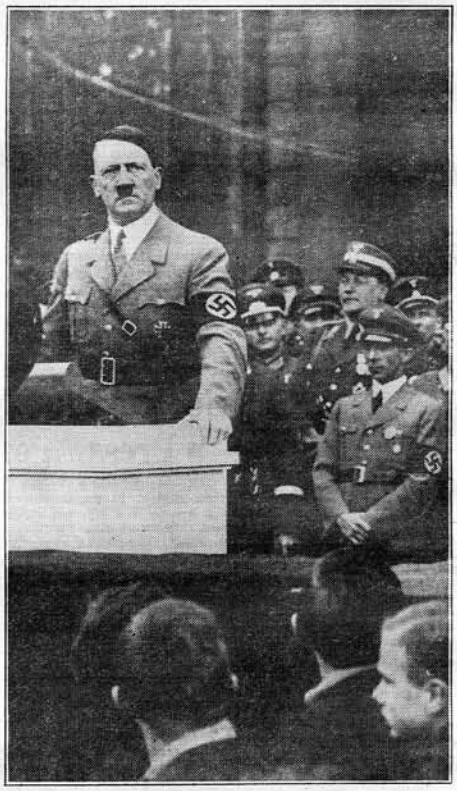
How Germany's finances are still prosperous is the miracle of our century. They have spent millions in the construction of new roads and in army and navy improvements. They have reduced unemployment through public works to one-fifth that of 1934, and nevertheless today in Germany taxation is practically one of the lowest of all European nations. They have issued marks for export for foreign countries, etc., etc. Let us laugh.

A dear friend of mine, just back from Germany, told me the following anecdote: He went to Cologne, slept at the fashionable Dom Hotel for two nights. Leaving, he gave the cashier a 100-mark banknote bought in the United States, and got back his bill paid in full and 133 marks besides of some other denomination—**marks which in Germany are just as good and par to any other marks of any other denomination!**

Schacht, the financier of the Hitler regime, must be a magician. But this is nothing to marvel at in our days of high financing. Did not our genial Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, make a paper profit of many billions and practically wipe out part of our budget deficit when Roosevelt devaluated our dollar in 1933?

"Adolf Hitler today would still be an Austrian corporal if Lloyd George and Clemenceau had not imposed on our Wilson the infamous treaty of Versailles!" So asserts "Veritas," in the first of two remarkable articles on Germany, which SOCIAL JUSTICE is happy to present. A Swiss-American newspaper correspondent, whose by-line was widely familiar in American papers during the war, has been writing weekly for this paper. His second German article, on "Hitler and Anti-Semitism," will appear next week.

FOE OF COMMUNISM



A puritan in his personal life, Der Fuehrer Hitler made of defeated Germany a new united great nation, declares "Veritas," veteran European correspondent, in the accompanying article written exclusively for SOCIAL JUSTICE. The chancellor, adds the writer, is Europe's bitterest foe of Communism.

Belgium Puts Faith In Own Resources; Distrusts Treaties

By the Foreign Editor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—King Leopold, in the first cabinet council over which he presided, recently announced that Belgium would drop her military alliances and return to her pre-war position of neutrality.

The meeting had been especially called to consider the preservation of Belgium's sovereignity and to perfect a military program. Following the meeting, the king's announcements, usually held confidential, were issued for publication. The statement said:

"Reoccupation of the Rhineland, which abrogated the Locarno accord, practically placed our country in its pre-war position. Our geographic position forces us to maintain a military organization capable of preventing any of our neighbors from crossing our territory to attack another country.

Must Fight Alone

"Alliances, even defensive ones, would not serve us because, prompt as it might be, aid could not reach us before tshe first shock of the invader, which might be overpowering and against which we must prepare to fight alone.

"It is for this, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs recently stated, that we must henceforth pursue an exclusively Belgium policy. This policy should be directed resolutely toward withdrawing our nation from the quarrels of our neighobrs. It can be sustained by reasonable military and financial effort, and it will be approved by Belgians, who are all filled with an intense desire for peace."

As contributing reasons to his country's decision, the king claimed that changing conditions had necessitated the move. He claimed the revision of Belgium's military program was forced by Germany's rearmament, the militarization of Italy and Russia, the transformation of war tactics through intensive motorization, Germany's reoccupation of the Rhineland, a drop in the value of international security agreements, such as the Treaty of Locarno, and the decline in the strength of the League of Nations.

"Internal dissension in certain countries," the king's statement continued, "is threatening to extend to rivalry between governmental systems and to bring about a conflagration of such a devastating nature as to make it impossible for Belgium to escape the consequences."

The Military Program

Belgium's military program is drawn up so as to provide a strong covering force on every frontier with the mass concentrated in the interior mobile enough to be moved to any point of emergency.

Military service will be extended from the present 8 to 13 months and from 12 to 18 months. Volunteers in special motorized corps will enlist for five instead of three years.

The extension of military services was decided upon and a bill incorporating the new measures will be submitted to the parliament immediately. While there is some opposition expected for the passage of the bill calling for the reorganization of military service, it is believed that the bill will be enacted into law.

Effects of Neutrality

The effects of Belgium's neutrality stand are many. Keen foreign observers feel that Belgium desires to end the bi-lateral pact she had with France whereby Belgium wsa required to come to the aid of France, although it gave her the benefit of leaving the Belgium-Franco border unprotected. Belgium does not feel that she should be involved in interlocking pacts which threaten to involve her in wars that are no concern to her.

Thus France, by reason of her pact with Russia, would be obliged to aid the Moscow government and would automatically embroil Belgium. Of course, the Belgium-Franco pact was signed prior to the French-Russian pact—a fact repugnant to the main elements in Belgium, namely, the Rexists, the Flemings, the Catholics, and the mild Socialists. The extreme so-

(Continued on Page 6)

Youth Likes Story Of Monroe Doctrine

Youth believes in leaders. The political "boss" may be a leader to his ward heelers, but can he be a leader to young men? A leader takes a stand. The politician is afraid to take a stand. A leader gets things done; a politician talks about getting things done.

Have the days of outspoken men gone by? Andrew Jackson spoke his mind. He took a stand. Jackson was a leader of the people. He was not afraid of losing the bankers' votes. When the representatives of the Bank of the United States called on him at the White House to extend their charter he said to them:

"Should I let you go on, you will ruin fifty thousand families, and that would be my sin. You are a den of vipers and thieves. I have determined to rout you out, and, by the Eternal God, I will rout you out!"

Andrew Jackson was a leader!

Nor was Abraham Lincoln afraid to step on the bankers' toes when he said:

"The money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudice of the people, until the wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed."

Abraham Lincoln was a leader of the people.

Politicians Are Not Leaders

Did you ever hear a politician speak out on these things?

Have you ever heard a politician speak out on anything?

All politicians talk the same language—the language of promises and platitudes and second-hand patriotism. Politicians say what is safe to say. They wander about in the vague forest of generalities and compromises, forever following the will-o'-the-wisp of expediency.

You can never tell one politician from another by listening to them talk. You have to look at a politician to tell whether he is Democratic or Republican. This year, if he is fat, he is a Democratic politician; if he's lean, he's a Republican politician. A politician may be in, or he may be out. He may be fat or lean, depending on the season, but fat or lean, in or out, he's always a politician!

Our Flag Symbol Of Great Country

It was the ambition of early Americans that the flag should stand for a great country. It must be our ambition that this same flag shall not stand for less.

Today a president of the United States is on his way to Buenos Aires, his thoughts on South America; 113 years ago another president's thoughts were on South America as he prepared a message to Congress. The problem of both presidents was, and is, the position of the United States in the western hemisphere.

It was not easy for President Monroe to assert our rights in those days, when the Allegheny mountains formed the western border of the United States, when we did not have the importance in world affairs of a Balkan principality, when England still regarded us as a wayward colony Yet President Monroe, confident of the future of his country, spoke like the president of a country already great.

The Monroe Doctrine informed the world that the western hemisphere was not a part of the eastern hemisphere; that the interests of the new world were not the interests of the old world; that we could handle our own affairs and the affairs of the western hemisphere, without any interference from abroad.

He proclaimed that henceforth the responsibility for the Americas was our responsibility, and that we would consider any act directed against any country in the Americas as an act hostile to the United States.

From that day on the future of the western hemisphere became our future. No wonder America grew great!

Young Nation Grew on Policy

The Monroe Doctrine took a stand. There was no doubt in the minds of any foreign power that we meant what we said.

And what is more, each time a foreign power encroached on American rights, we reminded them there was a Monroe Doctrine. The first time England forgot the Monroe Doctrine and began to interfere in American affairs she found us ready to back up our principles with force. When our cry was "54:40 or fight," England changed her tone.

The second time England forgot was last time, so boldly and so conclusively did America speak. Secretary of State Olney, in his note to Great Britain, said:

"Today the United States is sovereign on this continent. Its fiat is law. Its infinite resources combined with its isolated position render the United States invulnerable against any or all other powers."

That was the kind of talk that made the name of the United States feared and respected at the council tables of Europe.

War Made Us A Pawnbroker

America stretched from sea to sea. Her might was felt from the Bering Straits to Tierra del Fuego. Across the two oceans, Europe and Asia kept their troubles to themselves. The Americas were free and independent of the rest of the world. The American flag flew proudly at full mast.

How wisely the founders of our country had conceived our foreign policy. Washington and Jefferson had warned their compatriots to wash their hands of European intrigues. President Monroe, as Colonel Monroe, had fought in that war that made us independent of all nations.

But, in 1917 America sent an army to help settle the troubles of Europe. And our European adventure did not end with that great war. We undertook to shoulder the troubles of the world, and the America, which had written the Monroe Doctrine, like a pettish schoolmarm, wrote the rules for a League of Nations to follow. We wrote pacts that European diplomats winked at as they signed, we lectured the world on "good behavior" without any observable effect.

And while our diplomats shook fingers at Japan for invading Manchuria, and clucked their tongues at naughty Hitler and Mussolini, they failed to see that, under their very nose, Europe and Asia were acquiring land, signing treaties, obtaining concessions, and "muscling in" on the rich republics of South America.

Monroe Doctrine Tradition in Diplomacy

What would Washington and Jefferson have said to our meddling in European affairs? What would Monroe have said to European meddling in our affairs?

For a hundred years the Monroe Doctrine has been our whole foreign policy. Because of that policy —"America for the Americans"— our flag flies proudly today.

When I repeat to myself that I am an American citizen, I want it to mean as much to me as it would have meant had I lived in the days of Andrew Jackson, in the days when being an American meant building a new nation by conquest. I want it to mean that I am part of a country that stands at the head of all nations, afraid of none, respected by all.

America today runs the risk of losing the prestige of being the mightiest nation on earth, to become nothing more than a rich uncle, not respected for his position as a sovereign power in the western hemisphere, but courted for the gold in his coffers, and his willingness to lend it.

The accompanying article is another in a series of radio broadcasts, "Youth and the Nation" sponsered by Philip Johnson and Alan Blackburn and heard at 1 p. m. each Sunday over station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio.

Form Study Clubs On Social Justice

(Continued from Page 3)

gated these decisions were the free decision of the individuals.

However, it cannot be stressed too emphatically that this choice must be the choice of individuals and not as even **former members of some National Union unit.** A case in point is reported from Massachusetts, where the following invitation has been received by National Union officers:

"The Franklin D. Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts, recognizing the help that can be given to the new administration in Washington by the study of our economic and political problems by such earnest and patriotic groups as compose the NUSJ, hopes for the continuance of the organization and offers its cooperation to you to put into effect the suggestions here outlined."

This needs little comment. Similar problems will multiply, no doubt, in various communities. The situation has been amply covered in the instructions previously quoted.

Book About John L. Lewis a Press Agent's Biography

Thirty-six years ago a bushy-haired youth engaged in mortal combat with a mule in a Colorado copper mine. The mule's name was "Spanish Pete." The youth's name was John L. Lewis.

We have the word of Cecil Carnes, a New York news reporter, that Spanish Pete had been planning to "get" his human adversary for some time.

But let Mr. Carnes go on with the story in his own truly epic fashion:

"One day he caught him (Lewis) against the wall of a mine corridor and began the attack. John knocked the mule down with a mighty blow of his fist and the gust of blasphemous prayer.

"That old mule came back for more. To save his life, John L. wrested the sprag off a coal car and brained Spanish Pete. His life saved, he turned to saving his job. Stuffing the mule's mortal wounds with clay, John told the foreman old Pete had dropped dead on the job."

News Account of Career

If you like your fairy tales rough and ready, and not hampered too much by the rules of congruity, then Santa Claus would do well to hit you on the head with a copy of Carnes' book, "John L. Lewis—Leader of Labor." (Robert Speller Publishing Company.)

On the other hand, proceeding from the same premise, don't expect anything but a circus-handbill version of the mine leader's biography. The book is not so much an account of what the author thinks of John L. Lewis as it is what John L. Lewis thinks of himself. It reeks to the stratosphere of press agentry.

The book is an edited news-clipping chronology of the Lewis career. John L. is fetched out of an Iowa town at a tender age, put to work in the mines, elevated to prominence as a union leader, and thereafter we have an account of his front page didoes. There's a review of Lewis' early union activities and his rise to presidency of the United Mine Workers of America, and a long resume of the costly and tragic (to the miners) strikes which he executed.

Lacks Personal Touch

There's a glaring lack of personality—intimate sketches of the mine leader's home life, his hobbies, likes and dislikes, etc.—so the book, therefore, is without balance as a literary portrait. Carnes, furthermore, adopts a sneering manner whenever he mentions any of the mine king's enemies. When attacks from these worthies get "too hot to handle," he rushes Ellis Searles Lewis' publicity man to the rescue with an editorial defense from the Mine Workers' Journal. . . .

"If Mr. Lewis is successful in the industrial organization of what looks to be possibly five to ten millions of laborers, the destiny of an entire social order is at stake," writes Carnes. "I believe he will change American standards."

That's a pretty big contract. It's hard to reconcile its fulfillment with certain contradictory remarks which the author makes in the process of appraising Lewis "impartiality."

For instance, Carnes contends from the beginning that the mine leader rose to union power principally as a "baiter of communism." Since he has surrendered this trump card by embracing the admitted "communism" of his C. I. O. colleagues, where, one would like to know, does that leave Mr. Lewis?

Belgium Puts Faith in Self; Treaties Fail

(Continued from Page 5)

cialists, the communists, are all for the line-up of Belgium with France and Russia.

The first Locarno Treaty, signed in 1925, pledged Belgium to aid either France or Germany in maintaining the present boundaries. However, Germany's repudiation of the Locarno Treaty by remilitarization of the Rhineland, removed the main bulwark of Belgium security. Moreover, France, her chief ally since the war, is no longer the strongest military power on the continent. Here, particularly, the "internal dissension in certain countries," referred to in the king's statement is the situation in France.

Cool to Locarno

Moreover, opinion in Belgium tends to oppose becoming a party to a new Locarno pact, which has been under discussion since last March. Under this, Germany, France, Great Britain, Belgium and Italy were mutually to have guaranteed western European peace. As a consequence, if Belgium refuses to enter this new pact, and her present neutrality stand indicates this, she has two alternatives:

First, Belgium can undertake to protect her own territory with all the means in her power against foreign invasion. Her proposed military program is along this line.

Second, she can make an agreement with Great Britain to the effect that if attacked, immediate British aid will be forthcoming by means of naval, military and air forces, inasmuch as England now holds the balance of power.

A pact of this type would be vital because armed assistance from Britain is one of the best safeguards of Belgian independence, and the integrity of Belgium is one of the best guarantees for Britain. The advantage over a second Locarno pact to Belgium is that it would lessen the risk of her being dragged into a Franco-German-Russian conflict where her own territory is not threatened.

The Colonial Angle

Belgium controls the world's third largest colonial empire. This is one reason for Britain's solicitude for Belgium. At the same time, Hitler is not unmindful of this fact and the rape of German colonial possessions at the Treaty of Versailles. It is generally felt that Belgium's colonial possessions would be exposed because of her geographical position, if war should come. No doubt warring nations would find it imperative to use these possessions at almost any price. Her neutrality stand was a bold step considering this phase of her country. Nevertheless, she needs strong allies to protect her colonies from aggression. In all probability, Belgium will exercise her second alternative and at the same time seek to strengthen her military resources.

Belgium is aware that a military program alone will never guarantee her neutrality. She has not forgotten one of the worst national tragedies of the World War in 1914 when neither arms nor the guarantees of her powerful neighbors stemmed the tide of invasion. Belgium again holds the center of the stage as the great European drama unfolds. Her magnificent defense in 1914 still stirs deep currents of human sympathy over much of the world today.

World of Music Mourns Loss of Schumann-Heink

The passing of Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the beloved old matriarch of the operatic stage, leaves a void that will never be filled by another. Always warmly generous and sincere, she made friends in every walk of life. A telegram, received just before she died, was from "a San Francisco urchin who heard you sing at Lotta's Fountain years ago and who sends his love and wants you to get well."

The daughter of an Italian mother and an Austrian father, Ernestine was taught to sing by her mother, whose voice she inherited. Sent to the Ursuline Convent in Prague at the age of 11, she was unaware that she possessed an unusual voice until a French prima donna visited the convent and heard her sing.

Concert Artist at 17

When she had finished her studies at the convent, an audition was arranged for her before the director of the Vienna court opera. He was unimpressed and advised the girl to go home and learn to sew for a living. She accepted his advice, but it was not long before she was invited for an audition with the royal court opera at Dresden. This resulted in a contract to sing three years at a salary of $900 a season. So Ernestine's career began at 17, when she started studying in earnest.

Four years later she married Ernest Heink, and left the concert stage. After four children had been born to them, the singer was deserted by her husband in Hamburg. She went to Berlin and for nine years sang operatic roles throughout Germany.

Just before coming to America, Madame Heink married Paul Schumann, of Hamburg. She bore him four children also, the while she worked away at her career, for she was an immediate success in America. Her example to girls who postpone marriage and children for a career proves that both are possible for one who is willing to work very hard.

Following the death of Mr. Schumann in 1904, she married, in 1905, a Chicago lawyer, George Rapp, Jr. They were divorced in 1914.

World War Mother

During the war, Madame Schumann-Heink suffered the heartbreaking experience of seeing her sons in opposing armies, although her own sympathies for the land of her adoption never wavered. She was tireless in her efforts to cheer and amuse the soldiers and went up and down the land, singing in training camps. Since the war, Mother Schumann-Heink not only had never missed an opportunity to sing for the veterans but in 1928 she deeded over to them her beautiful estate near San Diego, California.

Since that time, she had suffered financial reverses and in 1932, at 71, she was forced to tour in vaudeville as the only alternative to dependence upon friends and relatives, many of whom had benefited in the past from her generosity. But it was her entrance in the movies that put her on her financial feet again. She was much amused that two of the largest motion picture companies deemed her work of sufficient importance to wrangle with each other over her services.

Not only her friends and family adored her, but many who had never seen her wept with sorrow at her passing. Many musicians, great and small, can testify to her well-tried friendship, and credit her with much of their success. She was a great singer, a loving and tender mother, a fine friend, a wonderful woman.

A World's War Mother

Beloved diva of opera and concert stage, Mother Ernestine Schumann-Heink is mourned by music lovers and a devoted public of several continents. Unquestioned in her loyalty to her adopted country, the singer was a gold star mother in both Germany and America—having lost fighting sons in both armies. —*Acme Photo.*

True Short Story

"I'd like to ask you a question," said a nicely-dressed young woman, accosting a strange man on a downtown street of a large city.

"Shoot," he replied, laconically.

"Is it better to die young, or is life worth the struggle?"

Astonished by the question, the man was unable to formulate a reply before the girl had shrugged her shoulders and passed on down the street. Her lurching gait betrayed the fact that she was under the influence of liquor, and curiosity, as well as a more or less conscious fear for the girl's safety, prompted the man to follow her.

To his surprise she entered a nearby church, whither he had originally been bound and of which he was a trustee. She sat quietly through the song service, apparently enjoying the music, but when the sermon began, she started muttering to herself and moving restlessly in her pew. Finally, she rose and attempted unsteadily to go out. At once two of the church women went unobtrusively to her aid and took her to a secluded parlor of the church, where tomato juice was administered and efforts made to learn the girl's story.

She had been an organist, but when her church was no longer able to pay her a salary, she was forced, as were many others of her profession, to turn to other means of earning a living. Lacking the training and experience for an office position, the only thing she could find was the job of hostess in a cheap night club. She receives no salary for her services but is paid a commission on the drinks consumed by customers who invite her to drink with them. Naturally, she exerts every effort to increase these invitations, in order to make her commission receipts cover the necessities of living.

How many young girls are riding this toboggan to a like ruin and death? At whose door shall be laid the responsibility for the existence of such conditions? Desperation will drive almost anyone to degrading and shameful methods to obtain food and shelter.

The second of the 16 principles of social justice—**"I believe that every citizen willing to work and capable of working shall receive a just and living annual wage which will enable him to maintain and educate his family according to the standards of * * rican decency"**—if put into practice, would enable this girl to rehabilitate herself and become a self-respecting citizen.

Our government has been tenderly solicitous for the welfare of our young men and boys, during the trying years through which we have so recently passed. CCC camps were established and every effort made to keep them healthy and active. But the girls, ill-equipped by nature or necessity to care for their own welfare, have had to shift for themselves.

Letter Stresses Need Of Spiritual Values

To the Editor:

I am glad to see a corner for the women in your paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, for of all the creatures on this earth, surely the mothers need to be aroused. I can't understand how any mother can be too lazy-minded to study the issues of the day, when they mean so much to her loved ones, as well as her neighbors.

We need more women like Carrie Nation, with her hatchet. We need more radicals like Abe Lincoln and our Lord Jesus, Who was a radical in doing good. It is high time we all thought and studied for ourselves the problems of today.

I am ashamed for the folks who put more time to choosing a new car, or hat, than they would to doing their share in cleaning up the greed and graft of their country. How can I keep still, when I read of the men receiving fabulous yearly incomes, adding to their fortunes by robbing the old and the blind? Anyone who has listened to Father Coughlin must surely know the truth, regardless of creed or color.

America was founded on the good guidance of the Holy Bible, by God-fearing men who fought to keep the standards of our country noble and high. They say our Constitution belongs to the "horse-and-buggy days," but I believe the Bible, the Constitution and our flag can never be out of date, for they stand for righteousness.

When anyone says, "Religion is the opiate for the masses," don't believe it, for it is only another phrasing of that very rock of communism. The soul is anything but a myth, and I believe it is the most real thing in life. I am so positive that I am aroused by the stupidity of that class of people who try to bring creation to their own stupid restrictions of vision.

It is a useless philosophy and a wicked one that is filling our mental institutions beyond their capacity, and causing our young boys and girls to go wrong, teaching them to believe in the futility of this life and to seek unlawful death. Think of the many who spend much time pondering over philosophy, psychiatry and psychology, only to be left floundering in the dark of infidelity .

The only real solution is the old-fashioned religion, leading higher into the spiritual life, **for there is no deliverance in a lower realm of thought.** We may try many systems but our great deliverance from graft and greed will come only through spiritual channels and with the love of our fellowman.

—**Mrs. Nora Behrens.**
Ceresco, Nebraska.

How Exploiters Seek To Avoid Any Pay at All

Many of our people complain that not only do their employers refuse to pay them a living annual wage, but by one method or another manage to evade payment of any wages at all. These unscrupulous executives take advantage of the dearth of jobs and allow their payrolls to run unpaid until the amount due is staggering. Then they discharge the employes to whom they owe wages and hire a new set, or else move their factories to a community where their methods are not known.

Another bright idea in the same category is to permit sales commissions and payrolls to accumulate and then dissolve the company. A new firm is formed, under a different name, but with practically the same officers, to whom the prop-

A few of the states have laws erty and assets of the former company belong. The new firm cannot be held responsible for the liabilities of the old one, nor are individual members of the firm liable, which require regular payment of wages and in others labor commissioners are empowered to force collection of back pay, but in a great many cases workers are powerless to combat the cunning of these heartless exploiters.

Low paid workers are most victimized by these methods. House-to-house canvassers who have walked many a weary mile and had many a door slammed in their faces. Waitresses in small tearooms and roadside "beaneries" have their meager wages "docked" for breakage beyong any reasonable value for the loss. Domestic servants are put off from week to week, or their salaries are "borrowed" by the mistress of the house and never repaid. Women with dependent families, who take work home from sweatshops, are referred to nonexistent offices for their pay.

Club Leader Thinks Women Still Victorian

Now that the elections are over and done with, women are losing all interest in things political and turning to Victorianism, in the opinion of Miss Charl Williams, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. And yet it was the restrictions imposed by Victorianism that hampered Lucy Stone, famous pioneer in the fight for woman suffrage.

A woman had the legal status of a child in those days and could not even make a valid will, without her husband's consent, unless she left everything she possessed to him. There was only one college (Oberlin) that would accept women students and none of the professions were open to them.

In an interview with a St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter, Lucy Stone's daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, declares that women have not taken full advantage of the rights so courageously fought for by her mother and the other crusaders for woman suffrage.

"Women must rouse themselves to the world beyond their doorsteps," she declared. "We must be anxious to find the truth for ourselves, and not accept ready-made opinions."

Those who expected that the right to vote would put them on an equal footing with men have been grievously disappointed, for men have been in the game a long time and know all the tricks. That women do not use their vote to elect women to office is borne out by the fact that there are only five women in the House of Representatives, after 16 years of woman suffrage, and only one woman senator.

"In politics we are still working for men—not for women," said Miss Blackwell.

Women too often follow meekly the suggestions of their male relatives and friends, instead of doing our own thinking, and are too easily swayed by a handsome face and a magnetic personality.

Communists' O
Why We O

—Brown photo.

They are to be left their property for a while "to win them over."—Program.

What is the ultimate goal of Communism?

The ultimate goal of Communism is the establishment "of world dictatorship of the proletariat." [Program of the Communist International, p. 34 Workers Library Publ. 1936.]

How does Communism propose to establish itself?

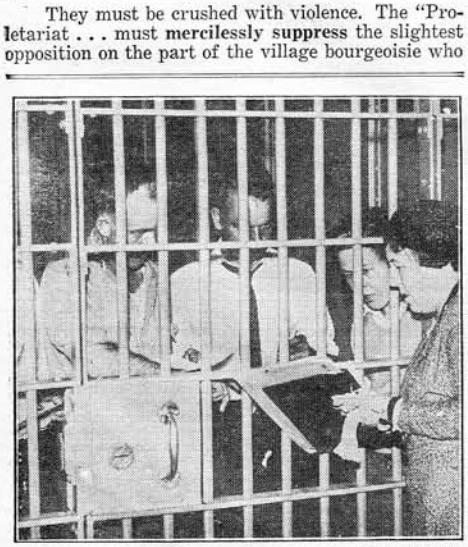
By Revolution. "The Revolution does not simply **happen,** it must be **made.**" [Earl Browder, **What is Communism,** p. 163.]

How does the Revolution take place?

It begins with a civil war which is the condition of overthrowing the established order. "Revolution signifies the forcible invasion of the proletariat into the domain of property . . . . The conquest of power by the proletariat is the violent overthrow of . . . . armies, police, bureaucratic heirarchy, judiciary, parliaments, etc. [Program p. 36.]

Since Communism means the abolition of all private property, what will happen to the small landowners---peasants, farmers and the like?

They must be crushed with violence. The "Proletariat . . . must **mercilessly suppress** the slightest opposition on the part of the village bourgeoisie who



—Keystone photo.

"The essential difference between the existence of parties in the Western world and with us Communists, is that the sole possibility with Communism is the following: One party is in power and all the others are in jail."—Troud.

ally themselves with the landowners." [Program, p. 49.]

What will happen to the city people who own their own homes, e. g., the grocer, the butcher, or the salesman?

They are to be left their property for a while "to win them over" [Program p. 49], but in the end **all private property must be abolished. [Program p. 30.]**

During this period of civil war when private property is confiscated in the name of the proletarian Revolution, who plays the leading role---the Communist Party or the workers which it claims to aid?

"The Communist Party plays the leading role." [Program p. 51.]

Does that mean there will be any other party permitted in a country after the establishment of Communism?

No, Communism tolerates no rival parties. "The essential difference between the existence of parties in the Western world and with us Communists, is that the sole possibility with communism is the following: one party is in power and all the others are in jail." ["Troud" Nov. 13, 1927. "Troud" is the official organ of the Central Committee of the Syndicate of Soviet Workers.]

Will the Communist Party ever really renounce its control over the workers?

No. "The Communist Party will never renounce the role of its direction and its revolutionary initiative. [International Correspondence Aug. 5, 1935.]

Against which groups will Communism fight during the civil war in order to establish the dictatorship of the Communist Party?

A Definition

What is a Communist? One who hath yearnings
For equal division of unequal earnings.
Idler or bungler or both, he is willing
To fork out his copper and pocket your shilling.

—English rhyme of 1580.

Against (a) all forms of private property, (b) against all religions, Jewish, Protestant, Catholic, (c) and against all education except materialistic. "The confiscation of all property," [Program, p. 40] "Systematically and unswervingly combatting religion" [p. 53] "Reconstruct the whole of education on the basis of scientific materialism" [Program p. 54.]

Whom do the Communists regard as the greatest forces standing in the way of world revolution?

The main obstacles on the road toward the establishment of the prcletarian social revolution are . . . Catholic trade unions, Y. M. C. A., Jewish Zionist organizations . . . The American Federation of Labor, etc. [Program pp. 68 and 69.]

Is the goal of American Communism different from the goal of International Communism?

No, in both the goal is the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship by revolution. "In the revolutionary situation the Communist Party . . . wins some of the armed forces to its side, and leads the

Communism Giv
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"Revolution does not simply hap

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state power . . . Above all t
[Earl Browder, "What is
165.]

**What does the word
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Class against Fascism"
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How does Communis

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—Wide World photo.

n, it must be made!"—Browder.

pulation to the seizure of ey need the armed forces." Communism," pp. 164 and

Fascism" mean to a com-

that is anti-Communist. he du Ponts and a "system n camps for everyone who ploitation and oppression. 106.] Dimitrov says it is r-revolution." ["Working . 14.] In order to think it is well always to trans- never they use it, as anti- mmunist orator pleads for or the unemployed or the against Fascism, remem- st is anti-Communism.

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form the United Front?

inant influences in the anizations: trade unions, rative societies, sport or- zations, etc. . . . the masses , over the lower strata of the so-called 'little man' "

[Program of the Communist International, p. 77.] "Communists must establish the **closest co-operation** with those left **social-democratic workers, functionaries and organizations that fight against the reformist policy and advocate a United Front with the Communist Party.** [Report of the Executive Committee of the Communist International Aug. 1, 1935.]

Do the United Front tactics apply even to the Youth?

Yes. "The central task of the Youth Communist International is to **establish unity of the youth movement against fascism and war.**" [O. Kuusinen in his address to the 7th World Congress "The Youth Movement and the Fight Against Fascism and the War Danger" Russian ed. Printshop No. 7 Moscow, p. 24.] "If the representatives of the young Communists' League of the United States had not known how to approach the student youth in a comradely fashion, it would have been impossible for them to have developed their great united front action among the students, the most important of which was the big students' strike against war and fascism on April 12, 1935 in which 184,000 students took part." [Ibid. p. 18.]

If the Communists, in virtue of the United Front tactics succeed in "boring from within" such groups as the YMCA, Church groups, athletic organizations, trade unions, etc.; to whom will the control of the organization belong?

SOCIAL JUSTICE on these pages presents a Little Catechism of Communism, selected from "The Tactics of Communism" by Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, Ph.D., D.D., which appeared in The Sign, November, 1936. A student at the Universities of Washington, Paris, Louvain, and Rome, Msgr. Sheen was the first American to be awarded the Cardinal Mercier prize for philosophy. He recently completed an intensive study of Communism in Europe.

"In the United Front the Communists must always preserve the role of director . . . The Communist Party will never renounce its role of director and its revolutionary initiative." ["La Correspondence Internationale," Aug. 5, 1935.]

Do the new tactics mean that Communism has forgotten its revolutionary goal and that it has given way to peaceful reform or the continuation of American institutions?

No. "Only downright scoundrels and hopeless idiots can think that by means of the United Front tactics Communism is capitulating to Social Democracy." [D. Z. Manuilsky, "The Work of the Seventh Congress," p. 59.]

What does that make us Americans if we believe the United Front tactics?

See answer to previous question.

Why do Communists use the United Front tactics?

Because they know certain things in our American life are so sacred, namely, our government, our right to property, our right to liberty and our right to freedom of conscience, that they can be overthrown only by a mark of affection—by pretending they are our friends.

How long will Communism be successful with its new tactics in the United States?

—Keystone Photo.

"Systematically and unswervingly combatting religion."—Program.

As long as Americans are gullible enough to be deceived.

Has Earl Browder's book, "What is Communism," any relation to the Third International, despite his word that he "does not take orders from Moscow?"

The official organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, which said: "Those who say we do not take orders from Moscow are against the proletarian state. It proves they are allied to the bourgeoisie . . . and are the enemy of the proletariat class . . . To receive orders from Moscow as Dimitrov said, is to follow the example of Lenin and Stalin" [French ed., Aug. 5, 1935] states concerning this book: **"Comrade Browder's book is an excellent contribution to the ideological propaganda and agitational work of the Communist Party in the United States of America. The book may be considered a direct result of the work performed by the Communist International under the leadership of Comrade Dimitrov."** [p. 816 June, 1936.]

—Acme Picture.

Earl Browder, vice president of International Communist party and chairman at its International Congress in Moscow (1935) who SAYS: "The Communist party does not take orders from Moscow," is executive secretary of the Communist party in the United States.

World Powers in New Lineup To Counter Red Alliance

The first open expression of a gigantic world-wide alignment against Russian communism was announced with the simultaneous recognition by Hitler and Mussolini of the Franco government in Spain, and the further statement that Japan was ready to act in conjunction with Germany. Germany and Italy are the first major powers formally to recognize Spain's so-called "rebel" government. Germany gave as her reasons for recognition the flight of the so-called Madrid socialist-syndicalist regime and the fact that it was no longer functioning as a government. General Franco now controls more than one-half of Spain. Germany was unable to obtain any indemnity for German citizens slain in Barcelona, for open firing on German vessels, for confiscation of German planes on commercial trips. Nor had the departed regime been able to guarantee any measure of safety to the German embassy at Madrid.

While Germany denied the existence of a formal alliance between herself and Japan, a high official source admitted that "similarity of ideals of their respective governments gave the two a common ground for co-operation.

Soviet Resents Pact

One immediate repercussion of the alleged German-Japan agreement was evidenced in Moscow when the Russian Foreign Office bluntly refused to go ahead with the signing of the Russian-Japanese fishing agreement although the Japanese officials were on their way to affix their signatures. The Russian government demanded cancellation of the German-Japanese military pact. The fishing agreement, result of a year's trying negotiation, would have extended for eight years the Japanese right to fish in soviet waters off Eastern Siberia.

In conjunction with Italy's recognition of the Franco government in Spain, Premier Benito Mussolini ordered full speed in the production of air and naval armaments.

At the same time, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, told the House of Commons that "other governments" are more guilty than Italy and Germany in aiding Spanish belligerents. His hearers understood him to mean Soviet Russia.

On the French side, the news of the suicide of French Minister of the Interior Salengro created a tense situation. Fear was expressed that the untimely end of the right-hand man of Leon Blum might be the "incident" to set off the Socialist and Communist agitation in France as the assassination of Calvo Sotelo in Spain prior to the outbreak of the revolution.

Holds War Threat

Thus, although Spain is the present battlefield, other nations are lining up in what may end in a general war. Belligerent threats are made by spokesmen of both sides daily. If Russia and France openly aid the established Spanish government—the Madrid Socialist-Syndicalist regime—and Italy and Germany give military aid to their friend, General Franco, war is inevitable.

Germany, Italy and Portugal are, therefore, lined up, together with Japan and Austria. Soviet Russia stands alone as the one great communist power. She is allied with France in a military pact that Germany believes is aimed at her. Both sides are courting Poland and the Little Entente, which constitute the buffer lands between the two opposing forces.

Time is working against Il Duce and Hitler. Every day sees Russia and England farther advanced in the armament preparations.

There is little doubt that the results in Spain will affect France directly. If Spain remains socialist, there is every indication that France will remain likewise. However, Germany, Italy and Portugal want Spain to be in the so-called Fascist line-up.

NEWS WEEK IN THE WORLD

Russians Await Arrival of Davies

MOSCOW, Russia. — The appointment of Joseph E. Davies to be United States ambassador to Russia to succeed William C. Bullitt, was announced recently.

Davies calls himself "a corporation lawyer of liberal outlook." As a counsel, he has been associated in transactions involving tax matters, mergers and consolidations of various large corporations and is reputed to be an authority on anti-trust laws. He was counsel for the late Senator James Couzens in the famous Ford tax case, for Senator James J. Davis in the lottery case involving the Loyal Order of Moose, and he defended the late Senator Huey Long in th Ansell libel case.

As far as the liberal outlook goes, friends state that he has been a close student of the "Russian experiment" and is at heart a theoretical socialist.

Davies was a former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and Commissioner of Corporations under President Wilson. He was western campaign manager for Woodrow Wilson in 1912 and served as "economic adviser" to Wilson at the Versailles peace conference.

Last December 15 he married the former Mrs. Marjorie Post Close Hutton who inhereited the Battle Creek cereal fortune.

In the American embassy at Moscow all new plumbing is being installed, including air-conditioning equipment, as well as new furniture for the new ambassador who plans to leave the United States to take up his new duties here the end of next month.

Irish President Flies with Lindy

DUBLIN, Ireland. — Eamon De Valera, president of the Irish Free State, made his first airplane flight from the Baldonnel airport, piloted by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

At the end of the flight, he shook hands warmly with the Colonel and stated that "he thoroughly enjoyed it."

Both were then guests at a dinner given by the air force.

"I am proud to give the Irish president his first flight," Col. Lindbergh said smilingly. "He was not a bit nervous."

Many years ago, De Valera was invited to fly and jokingly replied that "his first flight would be with Lindbergh."

Indian Maharaja Abolishes Caste

TRIVANDRUM, State of Travancore, India. — The 25th birthday of the Maharajah of Travancore was marked by an unprecedented event recently, when he publicly proclaimed that all state-controlled temples of his state no longer would be open only to the select classes of Hindus. He dissolved, by his action, the caste distinction in Hindu temples, thus permitting the depressed caste—the so-called "untouchables" the right to enter and worship on the same basis as his fellowmen.

The proclamation was hailed by some as the beginning of an Indian renaissance. Sir C. P. Ramaswame Aiyar, an outstanding Indian political leader, was quoted as saying that "the Maharaja's emancipation of the 'untouchables' marks a unique occasion in the history of India, especially in Hinduism.

"The head of one of the most orthodox states," said Sir Aiyar, "has taken a step for the regeneration of the faith which he deeply cherishes. This will be remembered in coming ages as a moment of renaissance."

Some observers believe that similar measures may be enacted in other states throughout India. However, most authorities agree that the methodical leaders will await to see just how beneficial the proclamation may be in this far southern state with a population of about 5,000,000.

There has been agitation for recognition of the so-called "untouchables" for nearly a quarter of a century. Foremost among them has been Mahatma Gandhi. It is generally conceded that the youthful Maharajah did not reach his sweeping decision alone, but was aided by the mature counsellors that surround these oriental princes.

Tell of Germany's Christian Exiles

—Wide World photo.

Prominent New York churchmen were speakers at a public meeting to inform Protestant church members of the plight of "Christian exiles from Germany." The meetings are under auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches and the American Christian Committee for German Refugees. Left to right are (seated): Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, Bishop William T. Manning; (standing), Dr. John Hayes Holmes, Dr. E. C. Gardner, Dr. Robert W. Searle and Dr. Max Brauer.

Mexican Government Passes Sweeping Expropriation Act

MEXICO CITY, Mexico. — The latest government measure to cast a shadow over the economic life of Mexico is the enactment of the Expropriation Law, which awaits only President Lazaro Cardenas' signature to make it effective. The law, which threatens widespread property seizures in the interest of "public utility," was approved by the chamber of deputies on November 4 and was sponsored by the president to assist in carrying out the aims of the six-year plan which is part of the government program. Therefore, it is considered more likely that the president will sign the measure without further delay on his return to the capital.

The law is viewed with alarm by property owners inasmuch as its wide scope permits practically all property to be seized in the interest of "public utility." Construction is at low ebb due to the measure.

The law expressly permits any government department to seek an expropriation order on any property and the owners thereof are merely given five days in which to obtain a revocation of the order.

The property seized will be paid for, but the method is ambiguous. The law does not state whether payment will be made in cash or by bond. The latter is most distasteful inasmuch as this method was resorted to in payment for agricultural land taken under the Agrarian Law and these bonds have now depreciated about 90 per cent. The basis for appraisal on land confiscated is the "tax value of the property."

To sharpen the shadow over Mexico's economic life, a strike of 20,000 workers of the Union of Oil Workers, was scheduled. Their demands include improved working conditions, increased wages and last but not least, **provision for a round-trip voyage to any part of the world the worker may designate on his annual vacation** or when he resigns. The latter demand is bold enough, but **they also insist that the expenses for such a trip is to be paid for by the company!** The Mexican oil workers evidently believe in hitching their wagon to the top of an oil derrick in the hope that they may at least attain sunlight when the necessary compromises are effected.

The Newspapers Say . . .

Haverhill Gazette

For Spiritual Revival

"They (the voters) are not, as Coughlin was, thinking in terms of social justice or looking forward to 1940. They were thinking of today and of tomorrow, of bread and butter, and cake and ice cream, of material well-being. And they voted like material beings. . . .

"In 1932 they voted against Hoover and elected Roosevelt. This year they voted for Roosevelt, for personal government. The logical consequences of their decision are terrible to contemplate. A dictatorial ism in some form, Fascism or Communism, is a logical result. Only a people alert to resist it can prevent its realization; and the American people are not alert.

"They need, we think, a spiritual revival. A spiritually vigorous people is not a supine people, not a people convinced that it can get something for nothing, not deluded by the idea that it is made up of wards of a benevolent government.

"In the work of spiritual revival Coughlin could be of immense value. If his splendid oratorical talent were devoted exclusively to the propagation of the faith, to the arousing of the people to the virtues of Christianity, he could do them and his country more good than could be gained by advocacy of all the political and economic reforms he could devise."

Progress-Tribune, Monterey Park, Calif.

"The farewell radio address of Father Coughlin, came as a surprise —more, a sad shock—to millions of Americans, many of whom, though never agreeing with him, yet always listening to his marvelous oratory.

"The Royal Oak, Mich., priest by all odds is the most eloquent speaker of today. It was a real mental entertainment to hear him propound his political philosophy, at times carrying his audience to sublime heights of enthusiasm, and at other times sending them into a rage of resentment against real or fancied wrongs, which he pictured so vividly, so convincingly. Still at other times he brought tears into eyes that seldom weep. The sublimity of his doctrine, presenting it as he did in words and phrases lying close to things celestial, and in a voice so melodious, might easily make one think the clouds were opening and the voice descending straight from heaven.

"The writer shall miss the great Catholic on the air. His addresses were always a great treat to us. We never could understand his philosophy of money, nor could many others. Banking legislation and coinage is beyond the ken of all but the very few who have made a deep study of the matter. For this reason, more than for any other, Coughlin did not make much headway with his new party. The man on the ground just could not grasp his ideas.

"Much on the same order as Bryan, millions were held spellbound by his words, but on election day, the other fellow got the votes.

"We repeat, we shall miss this great orator. The nation will miss him. He is sincere. He is courageous. He is a fine Christian, and a great man."

Minnesota Leader Sees People's Verdict

"The people made President Roosevelt their representative with an assignment to carry out a certain job in social and economic engineering—and with a definite understanding of what that job is to be. If President Roosevelt goes before the Congress with a "must" program of social security legislation, the dictation to Congress will not be President Roosevelt's but the people's."

The Golden Age, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Everybody knows that Coughlin is trying to seize control of the United States. . . . In Chicago 12 men, Cardinal Mundelein one of them, have seized the purse strings of the city. This is Fascism, pure and simple. Fascist elements other than the cardinal in this scheme are the presidents of four banks, four newspapers and advertising agencies, two packers, and one railway. The people of Chicago, the taxpayers, are tied hand and foot. They can have only what these 12 men consent to give them."

Irish Outpost [N. Y.] Hails Great American

"Never has this generation listened to more poignant words than those spoken by Father Coughlin in his valedictory. His decision to quit the air has saddened millions of American hearts.

"A man of rare gifts, patriot, orator, economist; he flashed out of the darkness his message of hope. He sought to rouse the people to confidence and strength, he worked for the public good, for the elementary principles of human rights. But the masses were too broken in spirit to oppose the debasing 'security' wage—a wage founded on the anti-Christian concept that the laborer is unworthy of his hire.

"It seems as though the world is jealous of its greatest men. Else how can we explain its tragedies and ironies — Socrates drinking of the hemlock cup in Athens; Savonarola burned at the stake in Rome, Dante exiled from Florence; Columbus in chains in Spain; Joan of Arc martyred in France; St. Thomas a Becket stabbed to death at Canterbury, and Abraham Lincoln assassinated in Washington. The list of those who suffered exile and death for the love of Ireland would fill a volume from Blessed Oliver Plunkett to Father Dominic and Erskine Childers.

"Betrayed by his disciples; pilloried by his enemies; stigmatized by his brother clerics, Father Coughlin stands in his loneliness—**the greatest of living Americans!**"

Northwest Review, Winnipeg, Manitoba

"We regret that the space at our disposal does not permit of our publishing the text of Father Coughlin's farewell radio address. In addition to "nailing" many of the false and distorted reports about him which have appeared in the daily press, it constitutes an effective answer to many of his critics. Father Coughlin feels that the work of his National Union has only begun, and announces that his weekly organ, SOCIAL JUSTICE, will continue to be printed.

"To use Father Coughlin's own words he "was withdrawing from all radio activity in the best interests of all the people." . . .

"This is no time or place to enter into the question of Father Coughlin's decision. It is enough for us to remember the high praise voiced by the archbishop of his province, the Most Rev. Archbishop John T. McNicholas, of Cincinnati, in September, 1936, who said:

"'I do not agree with some of Father Coughlin's opinions, but he has as much right to hold his opinions as I have to hold mine. Father Coughlin has done more, perhaps, than any Catholic in the United States to prove the freedom of opinion which Catholics enjoy. No member of the church has ever presented so forcefully as Father Coughlin the exploitation of the poor, the injustice done to the laboring classes, the evils of capitalism, the corruption of public officials, the dangers of communism and destructive radicalism. He knows the poor and laboring man, he loves him and he pleads for him.'

"'The pronouncement of so learned an economist as Msgr. Ryan carries more conviction, but though we do not doubt that Father Coughlin's teaching contains a considerable admixture of error, we confess that we are skeptical when Msgr. Ryan estimates it at 50 per cent of the whole but 90 per cent in monetary questions. For monetary questions more than any other are the blind spot for many otherwise open minds."

The Bank Robbers' 'Mascot'

SAY—THAT DOG IS ASLEEP EVERY TIME WE BREAK IN HERE
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
HE'S BEEN ASLEEP FOR FORTY YEARS
U.S. TREASURY
SOUP
CONGRESS
WYRICK '36

The Dog's Used to Them By Now. *Drawn for* SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Prof. Moley Comes Out For an Annual Wage

The election, observes Prof. Raymond Moley in his magazine Today, was a "vote of 'no confidence,' not in business, but in the arguments presented by business."

Moley, a pioneer in the early day parade of administration "brain trusters" is now advocating the annual wage. SOCIAL JUSTICE welcomes the support of Editor Moley's voice in behalf of one of its labor principles.

We quote Prof. Moley:

"Insofar as you business men failed to put your own house in order, even after the storm signals were flying, you have **invited regulation** from outside. Essentially the Stock Exchange presented this kind of a picture in 1933. It is true that the Exchange itself, in many cases, did not have sufficient authority over its own members to remedy certain practices distasteful to the public. But the public felt that the most elementary attempts at self-regulation had been postponed beyond the point at which the Exchange could be trusted to regulate itself.

Finally, they and many other business men have alienated the public by crying 'wolf' whenever regulation in any form, shape or manner was proposed. Unqualified threats of disaster came forth from business and sources friendly to business in the face of each and every legislative proposal. The predicted disasters simply didn't happen. This left the public first skeptical of, and then frankly indifferent to your arguments.

"You, as an American business man, are the man nobody knows—mysterious, remote, and for that reason, often distrusted. A landslide of votes is cast every day for your products, but on election day, a landslide of votes was cast against your political arguments.

"In the months to come, when the real or alleged rights of labor are going to be the center of public debate, you can serve yourself, your industry and your country best by offering rational alternatives to the extreme proposals of politicians and labor leaders lately turned politicians. **Increased wages**, now being offered by some businesses, **are one answer. Another is efforts to regularize employment through the year** by your production schedules, **emphasizing the annual wage of your employes instead of the hourly or daily wage, annual hours instead of weekly hours.**

"More than 12-million voters have come of age in the past six years. These young voters have been taught a type of social theory which differs from the one that we old fellows learned 40 years ago. They simply do not believe the stuff that we learned in the 1890's. They propose, all else failing, to try to create a more abundant life themselves, through their government.

"Now you may say, with justice, that government cannot achieve the extreme demands of these young voters and that impatience may well destroy precious gains already achieved by our industrial system. Nevertheless you cannot dismiss this impatience by calling it Socialism or Communism. That is literally untrue. You must see it for what it is and direct it, so far as you can, to useful ends."

National Farmers' Union Backs Social Justice Idea

(Continued from Page 3)

position of the National Farmers' Union and its leaders to the kind of sham farm programs such as the last two administrations sought to enforce. To accomplish this the government-payroll delegates, apparently, formed a series of coalitions with other delegates to accomplish their end.

Your correspondent remembers the statement by Secretary Wallace, made in the same city of Des Moines in 1933, when he spoke of the "aching tooth" that should be removed and the subterranean ways the government could employ to remove it.

Annual Report Of President

The annual reports of the national president and the secretary were broadcast over a nationwide radio hook-up from the convention floor at noon on November 17.

President Everson, after tracing the history of the Farmers' Union since its birth in 1902, pointed out that the farm problem has always been present in the United States. He emphasized that the primary cause for this problem is the fact that agriculture has been unable at any time to collect from society a fair and just return for its products and labor. Inability to do so is due to the activities of highly organized exploiters—aided and abetted by legislators and congressmen who serve these special-privileged interests, Everson declared.

The president further deplored the fact that farmers are so slow in realizing their power, economically as well as politically. He paid high tribute to those who have made possible the fight for a just program, which has enabled the Farmers Union to secure for its members great advantages over unorganized farmers. He maintained that the depression would have been over years ago if all farmers had been members of the Farmers' Union.

The report pointed out the damages done to agriculture through the various trade agreements, through the tremendous increase in farm debts, through the policy of the Federal Reserve System to issue money and credit, and the limited, unjust and unfair returns to agriculture for services performed.

Favors Co-ops, Crop Insurance

Mr. Everson made a strong appeal for more members in the Farmers' Union in order that social and economic justice would have to come as a matter of course.

Coming to the program for agriculture that is being proposed in Washington, the president stated that crop insurance, which is desirable, should follow and not precede legislation to guarantee farmers the cost of production—giving farmers first price insurance.

He stressed the need for co-operative efforts that will help to establish a just economic system. He especially urged the establishment of producers' co-operatives.

Mr. Everson touched on the fight for the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill. It will be remembered that in this fight the National Union for Social Justice stood shoulder to shoulder with the National Farmers' Union because this bill, sponsored by Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota, would have given the farmers the so necessary relief from an intolerable debt burden, which they want to pay but cannot pay unless their economic status is improved and the threat of foreclosure is removed. Mr. Everson also stressed the need for the training of young men and women to prepare them for service in the ranks of the Farmers' Union in years to come.

Kennedy Reports Gains by Union

After paying tribute to the officers and directors of the Farmers' Union for the fine co-operation that had existed during the year, National Secretary Kennedy stressed the need for more members to give the organization the power to demand the carrying out of the Farmers' Union program. Mr. Kennedy reported an increase in total membership of over 6,000 and stated that the union now has organizations in 37 states as against 36 last year.

The secretary's report revealed the grim struggle that has been made by this farm group to ward off the undermining influences, which have been reducing agriculture to a state of near peasantry, and the battle the Union has waged to secure social and economic justice for the tillers of the soil.

He also revealed that the increased influence and power of the Farmers' Union has made the name one that could be profitably exploited by private parties for private profit. He cited no less than three lawsuits carried to successful conclusion during the year, which definitely established the right of the Farmers' Union to the exclusive use of this name.

With considerable, and no doubt justifiable, pride the secretary announced that he had just received a telegram from a convention being held in Minnesota, at which two groups of farmers separated for more than five years, have decided to drop their differences and all join the Farmers' Union! Kennedy and President Everson had just returned from that convention.

Cite Progress On Law Program

The Farmers' Union, he said, as in the past throughout its history, had remained a truly self-help organization—in no way dependent upon any subsidies from governmental sources or from private interests, but depending solely for its support on dues from its members.

Substantial progress was reported by Mr. Kennedy in his capacity of one of the legislative representatives of the Farmers' Union in Washington, D. C. He recounted the signing-up of the Frazier-Lemke petition by 218 Congressmen in early May, after 263 "had walked the sawdust trail," many of whom had slid back again. He told the convention that although the bill failed of passage, the nation as a whole had been made aware of the impossible conditions under which farmers feed the nation, operating at a loss to themselves, and how interest rates had been lowered as a direct result of this fight. On testing the constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Act, he reported that a favorable decision may be handed down by the United States Supreme Court in a month or two.

Mr. Kennedy dwelled at some length on the union's Cost of Production Marketing Bill. He related the increased support for this principle in farm legislation which has been rapidly developing in the past year or more. He expressed the belief that the time was never more opportune to wage a more determined battle than ever for the adoption of the principles of social justice for agriculture—**cost of production, plus a fair profit!**

Central Bank, Annual Wage

The convention went on record endorsing the following:

The Frazier - Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill.

Legislation to create a Central Bank, owned by the federal government, managed by special managers elected by the people in each state, a bank through which Congress would exercise its constitutional power to coin and regulate the value of money and through which the nation's currency would be issued.

Legislation to regulate the marketing of farm products in interstate commerce, which would secure for the farmer the average price for his products, based on cost of production, including a fair profit and the protection of the home market for the American farmers.

The convention further went on record in favor of a **living annual wage for labor.**

The convention also asked for legislation for the conservation of waters coming down from the Rocky mountains in the early spring by the building of necessary dams and lakes to store the water for use later in the year.

Taxation—based on ability to pay, with a limit, by taxation, on inheritances and gifts that any one individual may receive, were also endorsed.

Program Parallels Social Justice

The principles of social justice calling for a just, living annual wage for labor; abolition of the Federal Reserve Banking System as it now exists and the establishment of a government-owned Central Bank; restoration to Congress the exercise of its sole right to coin and regulate the value and volume of money; cost of production, including a fair profit for the farmer; abolition of tax-exempt bonds; broadening the base of taxation on the basis of ownership and capacity to pay; conscription of wealth as well as men in the event of war,—all are part of the legislative program adopted by the Farmers' Union.

On the evening of the 17th, Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota, Union Party candidate for president, spoke at length.

Mr. Lemke stated that in the next Congress he would re-introduce the Frazier-Lemke bill for the refinancing of farm indebtedness.

"There can be no recovery," Lemke declared, "without the refinancing of the farmers' back-breaking load of debt, which he wants to pay and cannot pay." He added: "The increase in the number of foreclosures must be stopped and the farmers' homes saved for the farmers."

Mr. Lemke also stated that he would support a measure for a Central Bank of issue to control the issuance of all government currency in a way to regulate prices and thus prevent ever-recurring panics and depressions.

Perhaps the most dramatic moment of the two day session came when, at the close, Mr. Kennedy addressed the gathering, expounding the social justice principles of the Farmers' Union, voiced his gratitude for the education and training the Farmers' Union had given him over 19 years. His closing words were: "I hope that whatever contributions I may have made to our cause strike somewhat of a balance with what the union has done for me."

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from page 3)

who care to ape the French gesture.

Should the type of internationalist alliance which we have sketched work out smoothly, the gullible American public would be well on the way to financing another European brawl, the opening guns of which have already been heard in Manchuria, in Ethiopia and in Spain.

And that war debt never would be paid!

* * *

America is just about at the final parting of the roads. We can set our course resolutely down the peace ways of the future. Or we can again become the international "fall guy" by investing our money in bloodshed and destruction, and end by again sending out our own boys and spending our own money to save those hopeless investments.

Once we have started on the latter fatal course, all that will be required to plunge us into war will be some hair-brained catch phrase such as "Save the world from fascism"—"or communism," depending upon which side expediency and investment demands we enlist our manhood and our resources.

> **Let us remember, before it is too late, the absurdity of the emotional background of the last war, which "took in millions of our smart young men and millions of our "smart" money.**

We were going to "make the world safe for democracy." We were going to war "to end war." What we did was to make the world safe for communism, which begets war by planting everywhere the seeds of international revolution.

Public feeling and conviction must make themselves imperatively clear to the members of the next Congress, EVEN BEFORE CONGRESS CONVENES IN JANUARY.

The investment bankers can be depended upon to put their pressure on Congress. The munitions makers will be pushing. Literally thousands of corporate entities which fatten on the race for armaments and become bloated on war—all these will be subtly seeking their own gain.

What about the people, the MASTERS of Congress, the ones who bleed and suffer and die when war holds sway, the ones who foot every one of the bills when money is loaned and lost?

What are they doing to forestall the possibility of a war-bent Congress closing its eyes to the present necessity of heading our nation down the peace ways of the future?

Without our financial backing, a European war would sputter out within a few months.

"Factory has been pitted against farm, city against country. Bill after bill has been introduced in Congress only to be pigeon-holed or voted down because there was a lack of a common platform for both the farmer and the laborer and the citizens as a whole."
—FATHER COUGHLIN.

American Farm Colleges Lag Behind Opportunity

"It is universally observed that since 1920 our agricultural class was and is compelled to operate at a loss. The so-called saviours of agriculture are content to deceive the farmer with the hypodermic needle of doles instead of removing the cases which create farm poverty."
—FATHER COUGHLIN.

Farm Fanfare

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, co-author of the $3-billion farm mortgage moratorium bill, demands that Supreme Court pass upon constitutionality of bill as amended . . . Mr. Lemke asserts that "conflicting decisions throw the law into confusion and call for an authoritative final decision" by the high tribunal.

ROME, ITALY. — International Institute of Agriculture reports 1936 world wheat production as the lowest since 1922 . . . Prospective crops in Russia, China and Turkey declared to be normal, while Danubian and Argentine production is considered good . . . Institute sets export wheat stocks at approximately 671,800,000 bushels, a 10 per cent decline from 1935 . . . Wheat production of importing nations (including the United States) will be small, the Institute reported, and these nations will require imports of approximately 543,600,000 bushels, compared with 499,200,000 last year.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agricultural Department says cash income for farmers in September, 1936, rose 16.6 per cent over the income in September, 1935. . . . Officials estimate farmers over the nation received $754-million for sale of products during the month.

ST. PAUL, MINN.' — More than 2,500,000 farmers are now marketing some or all of their crops through 8,400 "co-ops," announces Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration in speech here. . . . Co-operative sales, he claims, have exceeded $1,500,000,000 in 1935-36 season, an increase of $250,000,000 over previous season. . . . "Co-ops" now operating in 45 out of the 48 states; are most numerous in mid-west and northwest states, and in New York and California.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Dr. Jacob Lipman, dean of New Jersey State College of Agriculture, predicts federal government will "ultimately own perhaps one-half of the entire land area." . . . Declares excess acreage can best serve the nation by being retired and added to the public domain to produce lumber and wild life, conserve water supplies and control floods. . . . Estimates that "modern American farmers" are wasting more than $5-billion worth of soil and plant nutrients by erosion and leaching each year.

By the Farm Editor

There is no question but that the last quarter-century in America has seen enormous changes in respect to the teaching of the science of agriculture.

Prominent is the rise and development of the agricultural college, a short-term course for students actually engaged in farm work, and the introduction of elementary study in rural schools.

But the surface is not scratched as yet, and we wonder how long it will take our farm educators to get out of the clouds and formulate courses in practical soil culture.

Evade Farming

The colleges, to be sure, have turned out thousands of young men and women with diplomas giving them entree into industrial and technical positions. But the original idea of returning these students to the soil, where they are actually needed, seems too old-fashioned for most of the so-called farm schools.

Once again America could afford to study intimately the way little old Denmark came to lead the world in point of a happy people successfully mastering the economics of agriculture.

Not only has Denmark established first-class colleges, but she also provides scientifically trained instructors who counsel with individual farmers at government expense. The agriculture bulletin has been widely used, and to good advantage, in the United States, but it is not comparable to the personal calls of trained experts.

'Experts' Are Salesmen

Denmark gets away from bureaucracy and into more acceptable methods by having the farm co-operatives select the instructors. Thus, indeed, does the movement become truly co-operative.

It will be a happy day for American farmers when the acknowledged contributions which the schools of agriculture can make are carried to the individual farmer by a qualified agent acceptable to the farmer. In this way the problems of soil and seed, of plant culture, and of livestock might be discussed in the light of the experimental station and the demonstration field in the school.

Today these problems are discussed by so-called specialists, who, frequently, are nothing more than glorified salesmen of tractor, fertilizer or textile companies.

New Farm Official

—Acme Picture.

R. M. Evans of Laurens, Iowa, who has been appointed special assistant to the secretary of agriculture.

"Spec" Story Is in Error, Boylan Says

Board of Trade
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Father Coughlin:

May I call your attention to the story on page 14 of your weekly review, "SOCIAL JUSTICE," published October 5, 1936?

I feel sure that you must have sufficient acquaintance with the distribution of American agricultural products to realize that the members of the Chicago Board of Trade do not thrive on ruin and destruction, but are most prosperous when our farmers produce bountifully and our city folk have sufficient means to eat plentifully.

The reference which you make to the Chicago price of corn needs only to be considered in the light of the fact that the corn crop for this year is not harvested, and whatever increase in price has been occasioned by drouth, scarcity and improved conditions on the part of our consumers **will be reflected instantly to the farmers who elect to sell their corn as corn.**

With respect to the semi-processed products such as beef and pork when marketed by the farmer, I am not in a position to speak. The story which you printed gives a clue to the possible answer to that situation.

It is unnecessary for me to call your attention, I am sure, to the fact that the spread which you have commented upon between producer and consumer is largely a spread occasioned by labor involved in transportation, manufacture and distribution, and also as labor expressed in the terms of the plants and physical equipment of the processors, transportation agencies, and retail distributors.

As you probably know, the widest spread between producer and consumer occurs in those products which are not dealt in on any organized exchange and where the producer is at the mercy of the consumer with respect to a perishable commodity and is without the stability and assurance afforded by a futures market.

Respectfully,
ROBERT P. BOYLAN
President.

Asks Review

Representative William Lemke, who wants the United States Supreme Court to review again his farm moratorium bill.

Grange Urges Farm Freedom in Platform

A forward-looking farm program, embodying the broad spirit of the principles of Social Justice, has been adopted by the National Grange at its 70th annual convention in Columbus, Ohio.

Most significant, perhaps, in the 13-plank platform of the farm organization, representing 800,000 members in all parts of the nation, are the points which emphasize the determination of farmers to solve their own problems with a minimum of government interference.

Contrary to the usual procedure of conventions, the platform was not "railroaded" to a ratification vote but was adopted after lengthy open-floor discussions on the various opinions and proposals of the delegates.

The first plank calls for a sound program of soil conservation, "controlled by the farmers."

Tariff Policy Assailed

Plank Two calls for crop insurance under federal supervision, "providing for voluntary participation by farmers," to protect them against drouth, flood and other disasters.

A third plank would take away "discretionary" powers in tariff matters from the president and the secretary of agriculture, repeal the "favored nation" clause, and "safeguard American markets for American farmers."

The price-index dollar, advocated by Father Coughlin, was approved by the Grange when it voted for a sound currency, "based on a dollar of constant purchasing and debt paying value."

The organization also voted to return "the majority control of land banks back to the farmer borrowers," and to "support farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives for buying and selling."

Ban War Profits

Another plank would "nationalize the munitions industry," and "take the profit out of war."

Yet another advocates a "rural rehabilitation program that will aid worthy tenant farmers and sharecroppers to own their own farms."

The Grange also urged:

A broadening of the base of taxation, and a taxing of all incomes, including those of public officials;

Extension of rural electrification as rapidly as possible;

And the inauguration of "efficiency and economy in all government activities."

In view of these constructive resolutions, it seems evident that the farmers wish to remain their own masters. The Grange welcomes government aid and co-operation, but it leaves no doubt that farmers want to run their own affairs.

Reds Fan Strike Fury On Coast, Mayors Urge Strong Maritime Law

Government peace ventures in the maritime strike have sputtered out again, according to word from all ports affected, and the situation, if anything, is more serious than ever.

At present there are between 300 and 400 ships tied up on the east and west coasts and about 38,000 maritime workers are idle. In addition, it is estimated that about 25,000 others have been thrown out of jobs due to lack of material for the factories in which they work.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady announces that neither the ship owners nor the strikers have "receded from their original positions."

The only common sense so far injected into the controversy has come from a group of Pacific Coast mayors, who have requested that the Railway Labor Act be amended to embrace maritime commerce also. Such a move would end paralyzing ship strikes in the future, the mayors stated. They claim that the railroad act has prevented several railroad strikes since its enactment and point out that its application to water commerce would be equally as effective.

Court Order Defied

Mayor Rossi of San Francisco expressed the hope that the forthcoming session of Congress would pass the needed legislation.

Meanwhile, however, steps must be taken in the present emergency to break what seems to be a hopeless deadlock between the striking seamen and their employers.

So far, every peace move made by McGrady has been stymied by one Harry Bridges, an alien radical leader, who defied the authority of the reputable International Seamen's Union and managed to agitate rank-and-file employes into a general walkout.

Whatever Harry Bridges says on the Pacific coast seems to be law. He has gone so far as to challenge a United States court with a bold decree that no perishable cargo may be removed from tied up vessels **until an order made by United States District Judge Paul J. McCormick is rescinded.**

The court order directs the removal from the steamer California, at Los Angeles harbor, of a cargo of bananas. Union longshoremen, at the command of Bridges, have refused to move them.

Owners Blocked Peace

As one newspaper on the Pacific coast rightfully points out:

> "The issue here presented is much bigger than a cargo of bananas; they are incidental. The real question is whether the authority of the United States on its own soil is to be upheld, or whether an alien is the ruler of the Pacific coast."

Prices have vaulted skyward in California since the general walkout October 30, according to a SOCIAL JUSTICE correspondent on the strike scene. Bananas have jumped from 3 and 5 cents a pound to 12 cents. The price of beef has increased 7 cents a pound; cost of fruits and vegetables has virtually doubled.

Ship owners are no more anxious for a continuation of the strike than are the rank and file seamen whom Bridges and his fellow agitators apparently control.

It is conceivable that the strike would have been halted at its inception had it not been for the almost unbelievable influence of radical organizers. On the other hand, the employers obstructed settlement at the very beginning by indicating to the workers that not only would they not consider any new labor demands but that they were determined to return to the exploitation of employes which existed prior to the wage and hour agreement of 1934.

Shops Will Hire Big Yule Force

Santa Claus, aided and abetted by improved business conditions, will bring a measure of cheer to the nation's unemployed this Christmas.

Shopkeepers expect to take on the largest force of extra workers for any Yuletide rush since 1929. Nearly 600,000 new jobs will be filled between now and December 25, says the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Committee Hits Appalling Increase in Child Labor

Child Toiler

—Ewing Galloway.

A typical example of child labor, shown at work in a woolen mill.

The approval of 12 more states is needed before the highly important child labor amendment to the Constitution becomes law.

Meanwhile, biding ratification by the laggard states, "appalling conditions" in boy and girl employment have been reported by the National Child Labor Committee after its annual nation-wide survey.

The greatest tragedy, says the committee in its report, is the willingness of employers and the American public generally to "cover up" the increased use of children under 15 years of age in industry by blaming the practice on "better times."

"Better Times" Mask

"It appears," the committee pointed out, "to be hard for the individual who sees business and trade reviving to pause to consider the extent to which this process of creating wealth is being built upon the backs of children who need to be in school instead of having their youth ground out of them at labor."

Courtenay Dinwiddie, general secretary of the committee, revealed that 8,400 children, 14 and 15 years of age had obtained employment certificates during the first five months of 1936—compared with 3,350 during the same period in 1935.

Abuses in South

Dinwiddie condemned the lumber industry in the south for an abuse of children "that is as predatory as anything that has gone on in this country since the days when the mills of New England 100 years ago advertised for children to do their work."

The sugar beet industry was scored as "medieval" and its profits, said the committee, "arise upon the foundation of human misery."

Dinwiddie was optimistic about the possible addition of the child labor amendment to the Constitution during 1937.

. . . LABOR NEWS ROUND-UP . . .

A vote of confidence in the labor leadership of William Green resulted in his re-election, Nov. 27, as president of the American Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John L. Lewis sets up fashionable headquarters for his political activities by purchase of University Club building, three blocks from the White House . . . Price $275,000.

TAMPA, FLA. — Leo Wolman, former NRA official, estimates organized workers constitute but 12 per cent of total number of American employes . . . Wolman excludes agricultural workers, domestic servants, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — Scientific selection of "public servants" urged by speakers at opening of conference on "Improved Personnel in Government Service" held by American Academy of Political and Social Science . . . Real merit system "to attract best type of men and women" demanded by the academy as a means of eliminating a top-heavy bureaucracy.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Remington-Rand, Inc., terminates strike negotiations with union leaders at New York and Connecticut plants . . . Says no agreements will be made "without a majority of all workers voting for union recognition."

PITTSBURGH, PA.— Ernest T. Weir, steel magnate, says operators are divided on plan to peg wages of industry's 500,000 workers to the cost of living . . . Says: "In our own case we arrived at wage increase mutually satisfactory to ourselves and our employes. We did not close the door to future negotiations about wages and we did not peg an increase or decrease to the cost of living."

SOUTH BEND, IND. — Recognition by the Bendix Products Corp. of Local 9 of the United Automobile Workers, as collective bargaining agency for employes, ends strike and lock-out. The terms of settlement are a victory for labor, since the closed shop issue was the bone of contention and employers were adamant in their early attitude.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Arizona's leading mining communities announce wage increases amounting to more than $500,000 and affecting 7,560 miners, mechanics and smelter workers.

WEIRTON, W. VA.—C. I. O. industrial union organizers, under armed police guard, appear at Weirton Steel plant, and solicit membership, calling to workers as they emerge at change of shifts.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Labor Department formulates plan to aid older workers and unskilled labor in getting "fair share" of industrial jobs . . . Secretary Perkins proposes that larger industries survey their plants, list jobs suitable for this class of workers, and then hire them.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Third National Conference on Labor Legislation adopts resolution calling for a Constitutional amendment "to permit without question effective state and federal minimum wage legislation.

PEORIA, ILL. — Harold I. Craig, 28, $110 a month bank clerk, is granted five years' probation after appearing in federal court on embezzlement charge . . . Probation officials denounce National Bank of Decatur, Ill., Craig's employer, in recommendation to court, saying: "How could he (Craig) be expected to keep his family and dress well enough to work in a bank on $110 a month after working for 10 years and starting around $60 a month.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Labor Perkins reports living costs for working class families have increased 0.4 per cent since July.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Mine workers have been hit hardest by unemployment since 1913, says Sir Frank Smith, secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research . . . Smith estimates miner unemployed at around 320,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— President Roosevelt announces government will continue to spend money on a work relief program until **July 1, 1938,** at least.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In return for support at the polls, representatives of steel workers ask the president, just before his departure, to recommend new legislation which would outlaw company unions.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Electric profits rise 53 per cent for first nine months of 1936 over same period in 1935 . . . But the new G. E. "wage adjustment plan" calls for only a 2 per cent wage boost to workers.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, seen as taking sides with John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization by statement in which she "doubted" legality of wage contracts linking pay scales to the cost-of-living index.

AKRON, OHIO.—Four thousand employes of Goodyear tire department begin "sit-down" strike . . . Strike called after wage demands for 100 men in department are not met.

Big Trend Toward Money Reform

Bismarck Saw Our Own Time

Upon hearing of the death of Lincoln, Bismarck, the famous German statesman, declared:

"The death of Lincoln is a disaster. I fear that . . . bankers with their craftiness and tortuous tricks will entirely control the exuberant riches of America and use it to corrupt modern civilization. They will not hesitate to plunge the whole of Christendom into wars and chaos in order that the earth shall become their inheritance."

VIEWS AND NEWS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Three-cornered fight for strengthening of power brews between Federal Reserve board of governors, Comptroller of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. . . . Conflict arises principally over individual authorities to examine banks and issue charters. . . . Bankers ask that rules of the three offices be clarified so as to end overlapping functions.

CHICAGO, Ill. — Edwin Walter Kemmerer, professor of international finance at Princeton University, says United States is facing a long period of rising commodity prices and that interest rates will climb as a result. . . . Speaking before the American Finance Conference in Chicago, Prof. Kemmerer says that cheap money policy of the Administration will encourage, rather than retard, the movement. . . . Sees an interest rate advance as "taking place rapidly" and bringing a consequent decline in market value of long-maturity bonds.

CINCINNATI, Ohio. — Dixie Terminal Company loses suit to compel United States to pay $1.07 interest on a gold Liberty bond called in advance of its maturity date . . . Suit had been filed by Robert A. Taft, son of former president and chief justice, who heads concern. . . . Litigation grew out of act nullifying gold payment promise in contracts.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal Reserve Banks, though privately owned and operated, are held to be "federal" instrumentalities" in decision by Internal Revenue department, exempting them from provisions of the Social Security Act . . . Kick-back comes from local and non-member state banks.

Fr. Coughlin's Program Strikes Home at Last

After being buffeted for years in a merciless blizzard of criticism, Father Coughlin's pleas for monetary reform have at last found a port of recognition in the councils of the nation's leading financiers.

That there is a definite, if not a sweeping, trend toward changes in our money system is apparent on all sides as prominent bankers and industrialists admit the necessity of such changes.

That Father Coughlin, virtually alone, has been responsible for the new movement cannot be denied by anyone who has followed his radio exhortations for sound money and his repeated assertions that present money-policies are a stumbling block on the road to a systematized business recovery.

Willis Accepts Social Justice

In the October 12 edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, H. Parker Willis, professor of banking at Columbia University and former secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, was reported as saying that the money program of the government was heading us for a disaster not unlike those "that have visited other nations under similar conditions."

"Unless our program is sharply changed, the collapse will come," Prof. Willis warned. "For the truth, whether we like it or not, is that this nation is already involved in a network of influences leading to inflationary currency degeneration, which will enmesh not only the capitalist class, but the average man as well."

One week later, Prof. Irving Fisher, noted economist of Yale University borrowed the spirit as well as the wording of several principles of Social Justice urging monetary reform in the magazine, Forum.

Cites the Constitution

"We must live up to Article 1 of our Constitution," declared Prof. Fisher, "under which Congress is supposed to regulate the value of money."

Depression, he said, is largely a problem of purchasing power and he added:

"There has been a shortage of purchasing power owing to the destruction of our deposit currency, owing, in turn, to the calling of bank loans on which that deposit currency is based.

"We can solve the problem of purchasing power by solving the money problem, as Sweden has done and as England is doing; that will bring us all, labor included, back to pre-depression prosperity and production."

Evils Must Be Curbed

In the same edition, SOCIAL JUSTICE reported W. M. Kiplinger, prominent Washington economist, as predicting another money depression by 1940 and The Christian Science Monitor as declaring editorially:

"Another depression is not inevitable. We hope that the maladjustments in capitalism can be curbed, and the system progressively stabilized."

The latest individual to see the light of monetary reform is none other than Tom K. Smith, president of the American Bankers Association. In a statement devoid of the usual circumlocution practiced by men of Smith's official stature, the bankers' leader says that the time is at hand when the banking system will have to be readjusted to changes that have taken place in American business.

Who Should Lead?

While taking cognizance of the errors that exist in our money distribution program, Mr. Smith is nonetheless of the opinion that the banks themselves, and not the government, should take the first step to execute the needed changes.

It is this viewpoint which causes the New York Herald-Tribune to depart from its customary Toryism and declare:

"Just how the banks are going to take the initiative in providing the remedy . . . is a little difficult to see. It seems to us that what is called for is a sweeping reform and modernization of the nation's banking structure, and that the proper approach to such a plan would be, not through the banks, but through a disinterested commission of experts, such as the British McMillan committee.

"The country has been patching up the banking system now for more than 20 years. It is time for a real renovation under non-political and non-partisan auspices."

Take a Bow, F. C.

SOCIAL JUSTICE trusts that its editor, Father Coughlin, somewhere on his vacation, is not adhering too closely to his firm resolution not to read the newspapers. For surely it must warm the heart of a man who has labored so long for an honest money system to realize that his principles are at last taking root in the minds of those who were the first to score them as "inflationary" and "crackpot."

Asks Reform

—*Wide World.*

Tom K. Smith, newly-elected president of the American Bankers Association, who urges a change in the banking system as a necessary remedy for our economic troubles.

Editorial Drama

To our office this week came a news clipping which both surprised and pleased us.

It was from the editorial page of the New York Herald-Tribune, a newspaper which in the past has recognized Father Coughlin virtually only to attack him.

The clipping contains two adjoining editorials. One is entitled "High Time for Banking Reforms," the other, "Au Revoir, Father Coughlin."

The first is quoted at some length elsewhere on this page. The second reads in part:

"Every sound American who believes that the survival of democracy depends upon the freest possible discussion of all political issues will be much more inclined to regret than to rejoice in Father Coughlin's retirement from the air. He is a man endowed with a great deal more than 'the gift of gab.' He burns with true prophetic fire.

"However much the well-informed may have been irked by the fact that his eloquence was sometimes devoted to what they thought was the misinformation of millions, no one who has ever heard his voice has ever doubted his sincerity or the righteous indignation which was behind every sentence that came from the Shrine of the Little Flower."

In one editorial place the Herald-Tribune urges the monetary reform that has been the mainspring of Father Coughlin's radiorations. In the next the newspaper says, "So long, Father Coughlin, until we meet again."

The harmonious position of the two editorials could hardly have been overlooked by any true supporter of Social Justice. No comment, we believe, is necessary, other than to say that this accidental tribute by the Herald-Tribune is a finer one than its expressed tribute.

The Vicious Cycle

When the government needs money it does not borrow real money. What it does is to offer its bonds or certificates of indebtedness to the banks, who subscribe and pay for them by setting up a book credit on their books in favor of the Treasury.

Under this plan the government owes the bank money in the form of bonds and the bank owes the government money in the form of a deposit account. Then the Treasury proceeds to write checks against this bookkeeping deposit account, but as fast as it can do so, and the money is paid out, it is redeposited again by private persons and it thus quickly reappears in the banking system as private deposits. No real money has changed hands.

The bank deposits rise higher and higher. These deposits are backed only by the promise of the government to pay. When the transaction is all completed, the banks have the bonds and the banks have the money.

The government gets a handful of cancelled checks but it owes the bonds in full with interest—and you and I must pay for both bonds and interest!

When the time comes that the government cannot borrow any more and when the taxpayers cannot raise the money to pay the interest on the increased public debt, then the large holdings of government bonds now held by private banks will decline in value. Bond-holders then will begin to unload and we obviously will find ourselves in a worse crisis than in 1933.

Credit Pact Gets 2 More Members

The international monetary agreement, initiated by the United States, Great Britain and France, got two more customers in the last week as Switzerland and the Netherlands served notice they would "adhere" to the terms of the pact.

Communiques announcing collaboration were sent by the two small nations to Washington, London and Paris.

The United States, Great Britain and France concluded the tripartite agreement Sept. 25 after France feared a collapse of her credit structure and began to cry "uncle." It was decided to set up a "stabilization fund to prevent wide fluctuations in international money quotations."

Italy shortly after announced she would conform to the agreement by devaluing the lira.

Cartoons of the Week -- News Pictures

"Suffer Little Children—"
—Ross Lewis in Milwaukee Journal.

AH — MY GREATEST DISCIPLE SINCE THE HUNS OF ATTILA, OR THE SARACENS OF MOHAMMED!
COMMUNISM
DESTRUCTION OF ALL OTHER FORMS OF GOVERNMENT
DESTRUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY
RACKETEERISM
SKULDUGGERY

"The Modern Scourge"
—From the Chicago Tribune.

"One Way to Defeat Communism"
—From the Brooklyn Tablet.

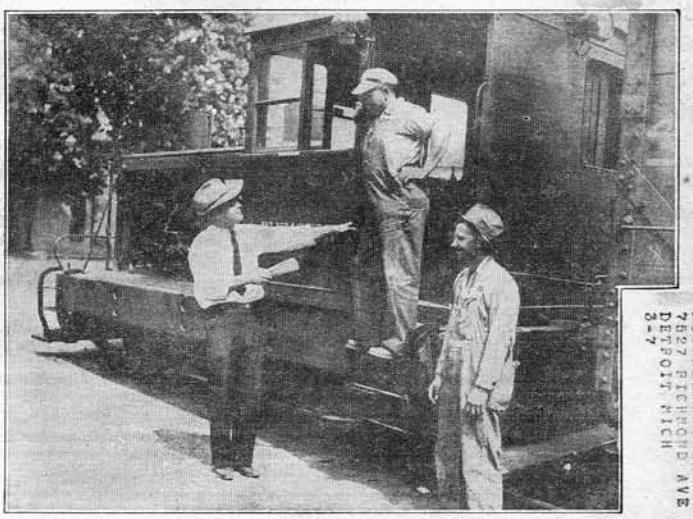
—Photo from Wide World.

Joseph E. Davies, former federal trade commissioner, who succeeds William C. Bullitt as United States ambassador to Moscow.

EDWARD E. KENNEDY, for 19 years active in the National Farmers' Union and known widely as national secretary active in the union's long fight for farm legislation, was unseated by a close election vote at the annual convention in Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 17-18. J. M. Graves succeeds him.

William ("Billy") Green (left), re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor last week, is shown with his former buddy of the Mine Workers, John L. Lewis, now head of the ousted C. I. O. A review of Lewis biography appears in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Earl S. Snyder, president, engineer, conductor, chief mechanic and errand boy of the Pioneer & Fayette railroad, can qualify for a federal transportation post. His line, which operates for 13 miles between the two Ohio towns which give it the name, borrowed $10,000 from the RFC in 1933. Then his locomotive broke down and he bought a second-hand one for $900, on the instalment plan. He got a six-month extension from the RFC on his first payment of $2,000. Then the new engine went blooie and President Snyder appealed again to the RFC. Snyder operates the road with the aid of a helper and runs a hardware store in Pioneer in his spare time.



—Acme News Picture.

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